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TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION

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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

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THE CONVENTION.

CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

In Session at the Capitol, Atlanta, Ga., Hon. C. J. Jenkins, President.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, August 7, 1877.

The convention was called to order by Hon. A. R. LAWTON, Vice-President, delegate from the county of Chatham, pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer was offered by Rev. T. G. UNDERWOOD, a delegate to the convention from Franklin.

The journal of Monday was read and approved.

During the reading of the journal, notice was given by Messrs. TUGGLE, KEY, FEATHERSTON, MATHEWS, BROWN and DuBOSE of motions to reconsider.

Mr. TUGGLE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider that part of the journal fixing the pay of jurors all over the state at $1 per day. 'Tis said that—

The mills of God grind slowly,
But they grind exceedingly small;
Though with patience he stands waiting,
With exactness grinds he all

The press of the state is complaining of many things which have been done, but I've yet to see any complaint that our mill is not grinding slow enough; nor small enough to suit the most fastidious. It was wrong in principle to undertake to regulate salaries of officers in the constitution, but certainly only the salaries of constitutional officers should be fixed. The convention already sees the difficulties surrounding this subject. We must act hastily and from limited information, and may err. Take the pay of one officer fixed yesterday at $6,000, including clerk hire, thus making it to his interest to discharge clerks and make the more himself. Only that which is in its nature fixed and permanent should be put in the organic law, and the details should be left to the legislature. There is one way to prevent local legislation, and that is for the convention to convert itself into a legislature. Mr. President, 'tis unwise for the convention to fix jury fees in the constitution. We have had six constitutions from 1777 to 1873, and this one which we are framing, should it survive, will be the seventh, and no one of them fixed the compensation of jurors. We did well enough under them, and had better let well enough alone. You cannot adjust it uniformly over the state and be just to citizens in various sections. The pay should cover expenses, and these expenses differ. Some of the counties wish $1, others $1 50, others $2 per day, and the people have a right to arrange this matter to suit themselves, as the money comes from the county treasury and not out of the state treasury, and is disbursed at home among the tax payers. The people can stand less government. With equal propriety can we fix the fees of bailiffs and all county officials, and certainly we should arrange for a coroner to hold inquests over the slaughtered judges and others who come to sudden and violent deaths at our hands, and perhaps to preside over the corpse, our offspring, and write the epitaph, "Too many daddies" 2. The Good Book says, "he that hath friends must show himself friendly," and one cannot by unfriendly and unjust action make friends of the injured. Human nature is the same in all stations, and those who are struck are apt to strike back again. 'Tis said the committee of twenty-six have recommended the abolition of the present legislature, thus making us guilty of parricide—the creature killing its creator The guillotine has run till the air is filled with the odors of the dead, and now we strike at forty to fifty thousand jurors all over Georgia. Had we not better make friends instead of enemies by doing our duty, framing a constitution and not grind so small? These jurors are farmers, and if they work for the public should be paid adequately. We have given $10 to $15 per day to some officials, and propose to give the wealth creator $1 per day. The priest advised the Irishman to renounce the devil while dying, and he replied, "I'm going to a strange country, and I dont' like to make inimies." Let us not continue to alienate a friendly press, nor make enemies among our people at home by going beyond the sphere of our duties. We have about as much right to prescribe the bill of fare at the hotel, and order fried chicken or broiled ham for the juror's breakfast. Mr. President, it is well that Mr. Hilliard has been sent by Mr. Hayes to mix with other hard nuts in Brazil, for he might have been called on to preach the funeral of our bantling, some four days after submission, from the text selected for his obsequies as a departed independent democrat, "Lord, by this time he stinketh, for he hath been dead four days." Let us confine ourselves to our legitimate duties, for while "it is excellent to have a giant's strength—it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." We may produce a world's wonder, and unlike any written constitution in existence, and it will not be idolatry to worship it, if this wrong course is pursued, as it will not be like anything in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. I trust the convention will reconsider, and not fix the compensation of jurors in the constitution. After killing the innocent, if we insist on suicide, by all means let us provide for a coronor, and fix his compensation.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. KEY, Mr. President, the convention having declared that the judges of the supreme and superior courts and solicitors general shall be elected by the general assembly, in my judgment it is wise and proper to also adopt the amendment of Mr. MOBLEY, which was voted down yesterday. I feel sure that the election of these officers by the general assembly will prove unsatisfactory to the people, because these elections will consume too much time of the general assembly at the expense of the people, and if it does prove unsatisfactory to them, this amendment provides that the general assembly may by a two-thirds vote provide for the election of these officers by the people. We have declared that the departments of government shall forever remain separate and distinct, and it occurs to me that if one department is to elect the officers of another, that we are not keeping them separate and distinct But apart from this idea, I am sure the general assembly would never provide for the election of these officers contrary to the wishes and desire of the people, nor until it could be done with safety. And believing that the election of these officers by the general assembly will be too expensive to the people, and that they will prefer a change, I trust that the motion to reconsider will prevail and the amendment of Mr. MOBLEY adopted, so that if the people desire or prefer the election of these officers themselves, that the general assembly may so provide in a more summary way than the long run he required to change the constitution.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. FEATHERSTONE. Mr. President, when then 2d paragraph of the 18th section of the report of Judiciary Committee was called up for the action of the convention, I offered a substitute in lieu of that paragraph. The paragraph reads as follows:

The general assembly shall provide by law for the selection of upright and intelligent persons to serve as jurors

My substitute was amended and the substitute and amendment was voted down by the convention; and I am satisfied that the substitute would have been adopted if Mr. COOPER, a member of this convention, had not offered an amendment to my substitute. I think the amendment ought not to have been offered. My substitute is as follows, to-wit:

The general assembly shall provide by law for the selection of the most experienced, intelligent and upright men to serve as grand jurors, and intelligent and upright men to serve as traverse jurors. Nevertheless the grand jurors shall be competent to serve as traverse jurors.

Now, Mr. President, I will offer to the convention some of the reasons that I entertain why I think the substitute ought to be adopted in lieu of the original. In my opinion, Mr. President, the grand juries of the superior courts of Georgia are the most important arms or supports of the courts, for the reasons that no man can be put upon trial for the violation of the penal laws of the state without the charge against him having first been submitted to and passed upon by a grand jury of the county where the crime was committed, and a true bill returned sustaining a prima facie case against the accused. Again, the grand juries are the grand inquest of the counties. They usually come from different parts of the county, and are familiar with the violations of the penal laws, and are prepared to commence the prosecution against each law breaker or malefactor. Again, the grand jurors are chosen and sworn bodies of men, and if selected according to my substitute, become the great conservators of the peace and the mainspring that puts in operation and perpetuates the enforcement of the criminal laws of the land, and becomes a terror to evil doers. And if they are not recreant to the oaths they take and the high trust reposed in them, they will act as a shield to society; they will be a protection to life, liberty and property; they will promote good order and well being of society, free the country from crime, and give a new impetus to the advancement of civilization and Christianity. Again, Mr. President, the grand jurors are a sworn, chosen body of men, that if they are true to the oaths they take, their acts and presentments are the actings and doings of a body of men high above the contaminating influence of prejudice, passion, hatred or malice; or, on the contrary, without favor, affection or reward, or the hope thereof and they are so hedged in by the agis of the law that they can act freely and fearlessly in their presentments, by which society is protected and the penal laws of the land successfully enforced. Such, Mr. President, are some of the duties of grand jurors on the criminal side of the court. Turn, then, to their duties on the civil side of the court; and I will mention some of them. The grand juries are entrusted with, and called upon at least twice in each year, to examine into the official acts and duties of all the officers that have charge of county offices and county affairs; the public buildings, public roads, bridges, public records and the county finances; and it is their duties to bring to public notice any derilection or neglect of duty of any of the officers of the county, so that he can be held to account for malfeasance in office before the courts of the county, or before the bar of public suffrage or public indignation. And they have the right, and it is their duty, to approve of and commend to the public the acts and doings of all of their officers who have in good faith performed the duties imposed upon them, and who have been faithful public servants. Again, Mr. President, by our new constitution that we are now making, parties litigant in the superior courts of this state will have the right to an appeal from the verdict of a traverse jury to the verdict of a special jury stricken from the grand jury; hence there exists a necessity of having our grand juries to be composed of the most experienced, upright and intelligent men that we have, in order that the parties litigant may have full, fair and complete justice done them. Thus by giving the parties litigant a trial before a jury of such men as my substitute provides for, and in the large majority of the cases the verdict of the special jury will be an end to litigation in the case. These, Mr. President, are some of the duties of grand juries, both on the civil and criminal side of the court. There are a number of others of great importance that I might refer to, but I deem it a work of supererogation on my part to consume the time of this intelligent body of delegates to enumerate any further the duties of grand jurors. The substitute only reviews a system of grand and traverse jury duties and trials that was inaugurated under the constitution of 1798, and that has been successfully used and practiced for more than a half century; and if it is re-established by the organic law of Georgia, and put in force by the legislature, it will contribute greatly to the suppression of crime and the advancement of public justice, and will shorten litigation and protect the rights of the citizens under the civil and criminal laws of the land.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. BACHLOTT. I think this matter was fully considered yesterday, and I move to lay the motion of the gentleman from Troup on the table.

The motion to lay on the table did not prevail.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Floyd. I hope the motion to reconsider will prevail I do not think that we should attempt to regulate this matter; it is a county matter, and the money is paid out of the county treasury, and therefore I think the county should be allowed to regulate it.

Mr. BROWN. This matter was up yesterday, and decided by a very large majority of this house. I gave some reasons then which induced me to vote for it. I do not know what has changed the minds of so many gentlemen this morning. It seems to me that the reasons assigned by the gentleman from Troup are not sufficient. I am quite as anxious as the gentleman from Troup that this constitution should be ratified; but if we have got to pay everybody in the state of Georgia to vote for it, I say, let them vote it down. The gentleman thinks that when we come here for retrenchment and reform that we must pay everybody exactly what they get now, for fear that they will array themselves against the constitution. I am in favor of doing the duty which has been assigned us, and letting these people vote as they please. At first in Georgia we used to give jurors nothing, except what they got for verdicts, then we gave them $1 a day, and now of late years we have been giving them, not to exceed $2, and we generally find that they always fix it at $2. The fact is, what I stated yesterday, that these professional jurors hang around the courts for the purpose of getting the two dollars per day. They are not fit to be there, and not fit to adjudicate upon the rights of the people. We see men at the courts serving upon the juries, term after term. I want, while we are applying the knife to retrenchment and reform, to apply it thereto; thereby we will get better men and preserve the purity of the jury box.

Mr. HUNT. It seems to me that the gentleman is advocating his proposition at the wrong place. If he was at home and advocating his reform before his ordinary or board of commissioners, he would be able to accomplish something by it. His county may not desire to pay its jurors more than one dollar per day. We want to pay our jurors, as we pay other people, what their services are worth. We know that one dollar per day will not pay their expenses while attending court, and if we want to levy taxes upon our property to pay them two dollars per day, it is our business, and does not concern the people in any other portion of the state. In addition to that, I say that if improper men have gotten into your jury boxes, it is the fault of your commissioners, and not the effect of paying jurors two dollars per day for their services. I apprehend that your commissioners will not put men in the jury box at two dollars per day who would be unfit to be in it at one dollar per day, and if your sheriff fails to do his duty and summons bad men to serve upon your juries, that is no reason why good men should be cut down in your county. I trust the house will reconsider the section.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. DuBOSE. Mr. President, the gentleman from Lumpkin [Mr. BOYD] on yesterday introduced a new section which provided that plaintiffs in error, in the supreme court in civil cases, where the proper affidavit was filed, should not be taxed the costs in the supreme courts. A motion was made to lay that on the table, and it prevailed. It seems to me that the proposition ought to be entertained by this convention, they having determined to go into all this matter of fixing salaries and fees. The attorney who carries a civil pauper case to the supreme court is liable for the fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents of costs, and to an attachment for contempt if they are not paid. It is all wrong, and he should not be required to do this after giving his services in the court below often without fee, for he is thereby required to pay into the state treasury about half of these costs accruing to the court. I think there is another reason why this ought to be considered, and I propose if it is reconsidered to offer a substitute for that offered by the gentleman from Lumpkin [Mr. BOYD,] on yesterday, which shall read as follows: "The costs in the supreme court shall not exceed ten dollars until otherwise provided by law. The plaintiffs in error who have filed a pauper affidavit in the court below shall not be required to pay the costs in the supreme court." The reason is that plaintiffs in error are taxed fifteen dollars and twenty-five cents in cost. From this fund the clerk is paid four thousand dollars and the balance goes into the treasury. From what we heard yesterday and know definitely, the number of cases rarely fall below five hundred. This is over seven thousand and five hundred dollars per annum, and then we have a fund of three thousand dollars and more which is now applied to increasing the law library of the state. Why should the state of Georgia tax the people who go to law to increase the library by these taxes? I say the remedy is to reduce the fees in the supreme court. Out of five hundred cases at ten dollars we raise a fund of five thousand dollars, which is sufficient to pay the clerk his salary and to pay for all stationery and supplies. I intend to be brief, and these are the reasons why I ask the reconsideration. I think the house should reconsider it.

The question was put and the house divided. Ayes 76, nays 51. So the motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention: On yesterday Mr. MOORE offered the following amendment, which read, as reported in the newspaper:

"The general assembly may prescribe any number not less than five to constitute the trial or traverse juries, except in those cases where exclusive jurisdiction is conferred upon the superior court."

This was offered as an amendment to section 18, paragraph 1. I moved to lay that amendment on the table, but at his request I withdrew the motion to allow him an explanation, when he said: "It does not touch cases where jurisdiction is given exclusively to the superior court which embraces all cases of rights of life, liberty and property. This is intended for courts of small judicatures, as we had them once before, in the justices courts and the courts of minor authority. Being satisfied with his explanation as I heard it, I withdrew the motion to lay on the table altogether. I submit that the gentleman was mistaken in the effect of the amendment. Here are the cases in which the superior courts have jurisdiction, "The superior courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in cases of divorce, in criminal cases, when the offender is subject to loss of life or confinement in the penitentiary, in cases respecting the titles to land, and equity cases." There are four classes in which the superior court has jurisdiction; divorces, felonies, titles to land and equity cases; therefore this provision for a jury of five men will apply to all cases in the superior court which are not confined to this exclusive jurisdiction, as well as it will apply to the inferior courts. I am satisfied that the convention did not understand the amendment when it adopted it. I say now, as I said then, that I do not think this convention is willing to depart from the trial by jury. A trial by twelve men is the least we can submit to in that tribunal. The legislature may provide a jury of five men on all questions not exclusively confined to the superior court, which will embrace questions which involve character and liberties, and in certain cases, sums which may amount to a million of dollars. I am not opposed to his confining it to inferior courts, but do not propose to make this innovation upon the right of trial by jury.

Mr. MOORE It is enough for me to know that the gentleman voted under a misapprehension, to make me assist him to reconsider the measure. I think yesterday I stated it distinctly, that I was willing then, as now, to trust it to the legislature, and I did not think that body would reduce the number of jurors in the superior courts. I thought it would confine itself to county courts, and justices courts, and perhaps to police courts, in the cities. I will vote for this reconsideration, and in order to meet the views of gentlemen who do not propose to leave anything to the legislature, I will amend it by excluding the superior court expressly, and altogether from its provisions, and let the legislature fix the number of jurors in all other inferior courts.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. BROWN. I move to reconsider so much of the journal of yesterday as relates to the fixing the salaries of state house officers. I do not propose to trouble the house but a moment. I desire to call attention to the reasons that influenced me to make this motion. On yesterday, it will be remembered, that we fixed the amount of salary of the treasurer, secretary of state and comptroller general. We fixed their compensation with a view to making them furnish their own clerks. After thinking over this matter, I believe we have done unwisely to part with power over the clerks in these departments; I think it is better to say that the head of the department shall have so much, and the clerks so much, or the expenses of the clerical force shall be so much. I do not propose to change the figures at all, but to say that it shall be divided between the principal officer and his clerks in a certain ratio, and that it may not go out to the country in the shape suggested by the gentleman from Whitfield [Mr. TRAMMELL] on yesterday, that we have raised these salaries, when in fact we have done no such thing. I think, sir, we should keep control over these clerks, and regulate their compensation so far as to confine the aggregate amount, as I shall propose in the amendment I send up to be offered in case this is reconsidered.

Mr. RESPASS. I hope the gentleman's motion will not prevail. In the first place, it seems we always do something one day, and the next day we undo it. In the second place, the committee appointed to go and investigate these matters, had several days to do it in, and made their report to this house; and yesterday, with the report of both these committees before us, we fixed these salaries; we adopted their suggestions very nearly, and it is reasonable to suppose that the committee gave the subject more attention than this house could do. Further, there has been a reduction in all these offices; the comptroller general has been reduced about $2,500, the treasurer has been left the same as it was before, and the secretary of state's office has been reduced $600. I move, therefore, to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was not agreed to.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I hope the motion of the gentleman from Cherokee [Mr. BROWN] will prevail. It has been said here that the action of the house was in accordance with the report. It was so intended. In the matter of the comptroller general's office, it was intended that his salary should be six thousand dollars, when in truth it will be seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. He may dispense with nearly all of his clerical force, in order to keep the biggest portion of this money himself, and I think it is better to say what amount of salary the comptroller general shall receive and that we say how much he shall expend for clerical force and in the proper keeping up of his records. Let us not go on doing this child's work. Let us put it in such shape that the legislature can require the officers to do the work and do it well. Let us do this matter well and right, or the people from the mountains to the seaboard will blame us for neglecting our duty. I hope the matter will be reconsidered.

Mr. CRANE. I beg to correct the gentleman. The report of the committee makes the comptroller general's salary six thousand dollars, which includes his own salary and the fees of his clerks.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. Yet, sir, there is an act of the legislature which gives him twelve hundred and fifty dollars for attending to the insurance department that he can still get.

Mr. CRANE. The gentleman is mistaken. We reported that his present salary was thirty-two hundred and fifty dollars, and that his clerical force was paid forty-two hundred dollars and we recommended a reduction of the whole amount to six thousand dollars, to include everything in his department. We do not think there are too many clerks in his office now. Some time in the year, it may be possible for him to dispense with some of them, and in naming the amount we did it in order that he might dispense with them when he could get along without them.

Mr. DISMUKE. I think it is due to these officers, that we should let this matter stand as it is. I understand from the gentleman from Cherokee [Mr. BROWN,] that he desires that each officer shall have so much money, and shall pay it out for so much clerk hire; but I think that if the officers can do more work in certain seasons of the year than in others, and dispense with the services of a clerk, he should have that privilege. I do not think that the state could be injured by it. If he is of a mind to do it himself and save that amount it occurs to me that he ought to have the privilege of doing it. The idea that it goes forth to the country that we have raised these salaries is, I think, a mistake. I think the country is intelligent enough to understand this proposition. It has been published in the newspapers, and I suppose the proposition of the gentleman from Cherokee is simply that we should fix up a little buncombe for the people that we have reduced these salaries when we have not. I think that if these gentlemen can dispense with a clerk and save his hire, we should allow them to do it.

Mr. HARRELL. I shall vote for the reconsideration because I believe that the salaries fixed yesterday were placed too large. Each of these officers before the war received sixteen hundred dollars, and that amount covered all the expenses of these offices. In addition to the duties which they now perform they had the management of the Western and Atlantic railroad on their hands, and the salaries being only forty-eight hundred dollars at that time, I do not see why we should place them now at twelve thousand and six hundred dollars. I do not see any use in the increase, as there is no corresponding increase over the duties they perform now and those they did before the war. In the secretary of state's office there is none; in the treasurer's office none, and in the comptroller general's office it is claimed that there are two additional departments added—the wild land and the insurance offices. The committee recommended that the comptroller general have twelve hundred and fifty dollars to cover the insurance department of that office and one thousand to cover the expenses of the wild land office which I think is of no benefit to the people of the state. But take these two items of twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars, and put to them the two thousand dollars which you propose to pay the comptroller general, and you have forty-two hundred and fifty dollars, which is seventeen hundred and fifty dollars less than the committee recommended. I do think that these salaries are extravagant. Are we doing this for lack of experience in fixing these salaries? Is the experience of the past worth naught? Are the services of these officers worth more to the state now than they were in 1860? Does the state demand more of them now than then? I think, sir, these salaries are entirely too large.

Mr. DuBOSE. I suspected at the time that this motion was made that its object was to allow the friends of reduced salaries to make an attack upon the measure.

Mr. HARRELL. I would state to the gentleman that I have not spoken to a member of the convention upon this subject and that what I do is entirely my own motion.

Mr. DuBOSE. That is all right, sir. I accept the statement of the gentleman. But, sir, we appointed a committee to go out and examine into this matter for us, and the committee reported. We acted upon the report and now it is not proposed to do any more than we did yesterday, except to do it in a different manner. I hope the motion will not prevail.

Mr. MOSELEY. It is well known to many of the members of this convention, that I am on the extreme line of retrenchment and economy; and I have been called by the Gainesville Eagle as one of those who wishes to return to the days of our daddies. Sir, I had the honor to be the chairman of the committee that made this investigation, and we went through these offices, examined into them carefully, made an honest report upon these matters; we gave each man the salary which we thought he ought to have, if he does faithful service. The motion now is for the purpose of getting them arranged in better shape. We gave the treasurer $400 additional to what he has heretofore received, and I was for that, because I think it is due him. I came here to do right, and I want to do it if I know how. I hope the motion to reconsider will prevail, in order that we may get this matter into a better shape.

The motion to reconsider was put, and the house divided, yeas 110, nays 31; so the motion to reconsider prevailed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton. On Saturday, smarting under what I then thought was an attempt by the Hon. A. R. WRIGHT, of Rome, to hold me up to public ridicule, I used language on this floor for which I was called to order. Regretting that I committed a breach of the rules of the convention, I beg its pardon. I feel it to be my duty to say more. Without other aid than my own reflections, after a full survey of the facts, I am satisfied that the language of the gentleman did not necessarily show that he intended anything but pleasantry on his personal allusion to me; and his previous relations and his position should have kept me from a personal retort upon him. Upon this the first moment since my remarks when the gentleman has been in the convention, I beg his pardon.

Mr. WRIGHT. I am glad that the gentleman has said so much as he has. It is always unpleasant for me to engage in a personal contest of this sort, especially with a gentleman with whom I have had so many pleasant relations. (Applause.)

Mr. FEATHERSTONE. I ask the clerk to read the paragraph to which I offered my substitute intended to supersede it.

The secretary read the 2d paragraph of section 18, as follows: "The general assembly shall provide by law for the selection of upright and intelligent persons to serve as jurors."

Mr. FEATHERSTONE. That paragraph makes no distinction between grand jurors and petit jurors. The object of my substitute is to re-establish the old grand jury system—that each grand jury may be composed of the most experienced, intelligent and upright men in the country. The necessity for that is apparent to every member of this convention. Such a law did exist in Georgia for half a century, and gave more general satisfaction than any other jury system that we have ever had, and I am in favor of re-enacting it. At the same time, while my substitute requires that the grand jury shall be of the most experienced, intelligent and upright men, it does not disqualify them from serving as talis jurors in the trial of criminal cases. It is unnecessary for me, and I would not trespass upon the time of this house in making a speech to convince this house of the necessity of this measure. No man can be put upon trial unless his case has gone before and been passed upon by the grand jury of his county. It must first be passed upon by them and hence the necessity that they should be intelligent, upright and experienced men. Again, their civil duty is important. They have charge of the finances of the county, of the investigation of the conduct of public officers. They have a right to pass upon their conduct, and to say whether they are acting in good faith with the people, and discharging the duties in good faith with those who put them there. If we have such men to serve upon our grand juries, we can rely upon having every six months, an open and correct account of our county business. Again, we parties have the right to appeal from petit to special juries. It is important that the other juries should be composed of more intelligence and experience, if possible, than the first one. If that is done, it will cause many cases that are now tried, and sent to the supreme court, to be stopped in the court below. If grand jurors are selected in this way, the second jurors may be chosen from among them. These are some of the reasons, and to offer all would be supererogation upon my part. We know that this system existed for half a century, and it gave universal satisfaction, and I now move to adopt it.

Mr. INGRAM. I move the previous question.

The previous question was seconded; the main question ordered, and the substitute was adopted.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Floyd. I move to strike out paragraph 3, section 18. We have already discussed this matter, and it is unnecessary to discuss it further.

The Secretary read the paragraph, as follows:

"Jurors shall receive a compensation for their services, uniform throughout the state, to be prescribed by law, not to exceed one dollar per day."

Mr. HAMILTON, of Floyd. I think it would be best for us to strike out that paragraph in the constitution. We do not propose to go into all the details of county matters, and it would be impossible to fix these fees in any way uniform and give satisfaction to all the counties. Some of the counties are unable and cannot afford to give as large fees as those who have money in abundance. It is right as it is now. I think that under the statute the grand jury may fix the fees at whatever is right and can be paid.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Oglethorpe. I hope the motion of the gentleman from Floyd will prevail. My reasons are that I do not think it ought to be in the constitution. That is not the place for fixing the compensation for jurors. It is well enough to leave it as it is now laid down in the laws of Georgia. The matter has been discussed fully by the gentleman from Troup. In some counties one dollar per day is enough, and in others two dollars per day; and in some counties the jurors have to come longer distances than in others; and in the trial of protracted cases it frequently occurs that jurors are compelled to remain at the county site all night. Of course, the county treasurer has to pay their bills at the hotel where they all go when engaged in the trial of cases. But I do not know of any provision to pay for their horses' keeping. I think it is proper that the county board of officers in each county should have charge of these fiscal matters, and let them fix the pay of the jurors at not to exceed $2 per day. They are paid out of the county funds, and not out of the state funds. And if they should fix it at $2, who shall complain? As was said by the gentleman from Troup, what do the people of Troup care about the amount that the county of Telfair pays? Let the county tribunal fix it to its own satisfaction, and no one else has a right to complain. I hope the motion of the gentleman from Floyd will prevail, and we will strike out this paragraph.

Mr. MOORE. If in order, I desire to offer a substitute, as follows: "Provision shall be made by general and uniform law for the compensation of jurors." My object is to take away from the general assembly the right to pass local laws. I want them to regulate this matter, but I want it done under a general law. I want to relieve the general assembly from the importunity from this county and that, to prescribe a different rate for paying jurors, to diminish it in this county, and increase it in that. I wish to make it obligatory by a uniform law to prescribe the mode and manner in which jurors shall be paid.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is upon the substitute offered by the gentleman from Whitfield [Mr. MOORE] as a substitute for the motion of the gentleman from Floyd [Mr. HAMILTON.]

The substitute was read to the house and upon a vote a division was called.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Floyd. I desire to state before taking the division that I think the substitute offered by the gentleman from Whitfield is worse than it is now in the original section. It will give rise to great importunity to legislate to change these matters at nearly every session.

Mr. BRISTOW. I find in the records of the last legislature that there were thirty-one counties that had their jury fees fixed by that body. Some had them fixed at one dollar, some at a dollar and a half, some at two dollars per day. I want this matter fixed in the legislature and all at one time. These separate acts had to be read, each one of them, on three separate days in each house, and the printing of them cost no little money. The amendment which I propose is nothing more than what is incorporated in the code. I move that we leave this matter just where the code leaves it, so that the grand jury may fix the pay of bailiffs and jurors at a rate not exceeding two dollars per day. I disagree with the gentleman from Cherokee [Mr. BROWN], that these large jury fees build up a class of professional jurors. We have paid two dollars per day in my county for the last five years, and the result is that instead of summoning thirty-six, we only summon thirty, and there is not a term that at least twenty-eight of them do not answer. Why? Because it pays them a fair price for their services, and no professional juror has been picked up in my county since we began to pay two dollars. I think jurors should be paid two dollars myself, and I want this fixed in the constitution so that the amount shall not exceed that, and that the grand juries of the counties may fix it anywhere up to that amount that they may deem proper. If the gentleman from Cherokee does not want to pay two dollars, let his county change it. If this is put in the constitution it will hurt no one, but will stop all this costly legislation.

Mr. BROWN. Under your plan, as I understand you, you propose to let the grand jury do it and not the county at large.

Mr. BRISTOW. I am willing to let the grand jury, commissioners or the ordinary and clerks, and sheriffs of another county tribunal that you have, fix it. All I want to know is that they cannot go beyond the limit. I want it so that we shall not go beyond $2 per day in any county. But I would rather it was fixed at $1 than not have it fixed at all; but my county wants to pay its jurors $2 per day.

Mr. HUNT. I offer a resolution which I think will be accepted by the gentleman from Whitfield. It is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the general assembly by general law to provide a manner of fixing the compensation of jurors in each county of this state."

Mr. MOORE. I cannot accept the phraseology of it, but if you will put in "all counties," instead of "each county," I will accept it.

Mr. HUNT. Then put in "all counties."

Mr. ELLINGTON. If in order, I will offer a substitute for all these propositions?

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton. I wish to say one word, in order to dispossess the mind of the gentleman from Floyd, [Mr. HAMILTON,] which I think prevents him voting for the amendment of the gentleman from Whitfield. The word "uniform" used in this connection does not mean that the amount shall be uniform. For instance, we have uniform punishment for misdemeanors in this state, but it is not required to inflict it uniformly upon all offenders. A party may be fined, or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the judge. This simply means that a general and uniform law shall be passed, by which the counties of the state can fix the fees of their jurors. I think the gentleman from Whitfield, [Mr. MOORE,] had better insist upon his own amendment.

The question was put upon the substitute of Mr. HUNT, accepted by Mr. MOORE, and agreed to.

The substitute was then agreed to in lieu of the original.

Mr. MOORE. In order to obviate the objection urged by the gentleman from Oglethorpe, and entertained by other members upon this floor, I move to amend the provision which I introduced yesterday, and which was passed, so that it will read, "but the general assembly may prescribe any number not less than five, to constitute the trial, or jury, except in superior courts.

Mr. MATHEWS. I am perfectly satisfied with that.

The question was put, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GUERRARD. There are some of us who are interested in city courts, and before the substitute is put to a vote, I propose also to except the city courts from the operation of that law.

The motion to accept was agreed to, and the substitute as amended was agreed to.

Mr. BROWN. I do not propose to trouble the house by discussing the motion to reconsider, which I made. I move, therefore, to adopt the substitute which I send to the desk.

The Secretary read the substitute, which was to strike out the figures contained in the section as adopted, and insert that "the salary of the treasurer shall not exceed $2,000, and his clerical expenses shall not exceed $1,600 per annum; the salary of the secretary of state shall not exceed $2,000, and the clerical expenses of his department shall not exceed $1,000; the salary of the comptroller general shall not exceed $2,000, and his clerical expenses, including the wild land and insurance department, shall not exceed $3,000."

Mr. PIERCE. I propose to offer an amendment to strike out $2,000 and insert $2,500 in the first clause.

Mr. HARRELL. To which office does that apply?

Mr. PIERCE. The salary of the treasurer.

Mr. HARRALL. I send forward this amendment to the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be read for information; but we have gone as far as we can with amendments.

The amendment of Mr. Harrell was read, as follows:

"Strike out $1 600 and insert $2,500, including clerical expenses."

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I believe we stand pledged to abide by what we did yesterday, and move to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. PIERCE. I only yielded for the purpose of allowing the gentleman from Webster, [Mr. PIERCE,] to offer his paper.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I believe that under the parliamentary law if he yielded for one purpose, he yielded for all.

Mr. PIERCE. I did that to allow the paper of the gentleman to go up. I suppose he will withdraw his motion, and I hope he will.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I do withdraw it.

Mr. PIERCE. This committee was appointed to make an examination of all these departments and to make a recommendation of what amounts would be proper to pay them for the proper discharge of their duties. It was the pleasure of the convention yesterday on the matter of the comptroller general's department to adopt the amount reported by that committee and to so fix the amount, and in no case did the convention do away with the report of the committee and fix an amount of their own. I think it was done without any reason. If the committee are sensible of their duty, and that we concede; and furthermore that were all the gentlemen who were disposed to be guarded in all matters of improper expenditure of the public money, when all of them say that these amounts shall be paid to these officers, and several of them say that they are willing to go much further even, I see no reason why we should not accept their report. The gentleman who is the chairman of that committee, and who is an extreme and rigid reformer, and we all know it, says that if he thought one dollar less would be deducted, he would vote for it, but after he had examined through these departments and found the work and the immense responsibility that was imposed by the act of 1876 upon the treasurer, he is a rigid reformer. I suppose, sir, not only in the opinion of all men by good work, he thought $2,000 was what the person discharging this duty ought to receive. It was mentioned by the gentleman from Fulton that the treasurer had to give a large bond. He mentioned that it was probable this convention did not understand that any bondman, when he signs the treasurer's bond, is liable for the amount on his property. It is a difficult matter for the treasurer to make his bond because the man who signs it is liable for it upon his property to the state. The gentleman remarked that they will not make the bond for the salary, and when we take both of these things into consideration, I hope the convention, in justice to this committee, who made this examination and report, will adopt their suggestions, as they did in other cases.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I renew my motion to lay on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is upon laying the amendments of the gentleman from Cherokee [Mr. BROWN,] and the gentleman from Hancock, [Mr. PIERCE,] upon the table.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. No, sir. The motion of the gentleman from Hancock and the gentleman from Webster.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is only one amendment on the table. The amendment of the gentleman from Webster, [Mr. HARRELL,] was not received.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. Then I mean the motion of the gentleman from Hancock, [Mr. PIERCE.]

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HARRELL. I now offer my amendment which was read awhile ago.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I call for the previous question upon the amendment of the gentleman from Cherokee, [Mr. BROWN.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Webster was on the floor.

Mr. HARRELL. I only want to remark that the same duties that these officers have to perform were performed before the war for sixteen hundred dollars per annum.

Mr. PIERCE. Did the treasurer give a bond before the war?

Mr. MOBLEY. I move to lay the motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I call for the previous question upon the amendment of the gentleman from Cherokee.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton. Will the gentleman withdraw to allow me to put in the amendment leaving the aggregate the same, but giving the principal officer the limit of twenty-five hundred dollars instead of two thousand dollars?

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I cannot withdraw the call.

The call for the previous question was seconded and the main question was ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The main question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Cherokee (Mr. BROWN).

Mr. BASS. I call for a division of the question and vote upon the different offices, separately.

The question was put upon the salary of the treasurer, &c., and it was agreed to.

The clause providing the salary of the secretary of state was taken up.

Mr. BASS. Is it in order to offer an amendment to that?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No, sir.

Mr. MOORE. I asked distinctly if it could be done, and I understood from the chair that it could be done, and I ask the gentleman to withdraw the call for the previous question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. I said that if a division of the question was desired, it could be had; that was what the chair understood at the time the question was asked.

The clause fixing the salary of the secretary of state was put to the house and agreed to.

The clause upon the salary of the comptroller general was put and agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now recurs upon the passage of the substitute in lieu of the original, and will be put as a whole, unless there is objection.

Mr. BASS I call for a division.

The question upon the salary of the treasurer was put to the house and adopted.

The question upon the salary of secretary of state, was put to the house.

Mr. BASS. I send up an amendment to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It cannot be amended. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. BASS. Then I hope the house will vote it down.

The question upon the salary of the secretary of state was put, and it was adopted.

The question upon the salary of the comptroller general was put and adopted.

The section was then adopted as a whole.

Mr. GARTRELL. There is another motion there.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion of the gentleman from Hancock [Mr. DuBOSE] it seems has not been disposed of. Let it be read.

Mr. BOYD. I accept the substitute of the gentleman in lieu of my original proposition.

The substitute of Mr. DuBOSE in reference to fees in supreme court, reported above, was then read.

Mr. BOYD. I now move to take it up and adopt it.

Mr. SEWARD. I second the motion.

The substitute was received in lieu of the original; it was then adopted.

Mr. GARTRELL. I believe we are through with the report of the Committee on Executive Department, and I move its adoption as amended

Mr. HUNT. I move an additional amendment.

Mr. GARTRELL. I understand the last paragraph was laid over. It refers to the governor's secretaries.

Mr. HUNT. I have a paragraph which I desire to offer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the gentleman let it lie over until we complete the report?

Mr. HUNT. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARTRELL. I would inquire of the Committee on Salaries if they made in their report any recommendations about the clerks and secretaries of the governor?

Mr. MOSELEY. The report is on the table.

Mr. GARTRELL. I ask that that part of it be read.

The Secretary read the part of the report referring to the secretaries of the executive department.

Mr. GARTRELL. The committee say there shall not be more than two secretaries, and they have also gone into an examination of the whole clerical force. They say at present it costs about $10,000, and they propose to reduce it about $2,000. I do not know whether it is to be embodied in the report that the salaries shall be changed as the necessities of the department may require. I think, sir, we should leave the matter where the committee puts it. I say it is not proper to define here that the clerical force shall never exceed in cost $8,000. Some clerks, I understand, are only employed temporarily and some by the year. I think it would be unwise to fix it here.

Mr. BARROW. I understand that the last paragraph is the one under consideration.

Mr. GARTRELL. Yes sir.

Mr. BROWN. Why is it necessary to alter the language there even in view of the report of the special committee?

Mr. GARTRELL. It is the report of the Committee of Twenty six.

Mr. BROWN. I ask why is it necessary to change the language?

Mr. GARTRELL I stated that it was unnecessary, and I was going on to say that I would move the adoption of this paragraph as reported by the committee.

Mr. BROWN. I desire to offer an amendment to it, as soon as I can prepare it.

Mr. HARRELL. I will only say this while the gentleman is preparing his amendment, that before the war and during the time of Governor Towns, there was only one secretary and no clerk in the executive department, and I am told that during the war, when Governor Brown was in the office, he worked it with the same amount of force until he found it necessary to have a military secretary. The whole cost then was not more than $3,600.

The substitute of Mr. Brown was read as follows:

"But the entire clerical expenses of the executive department including secretaries, shall not exceed $8,000 per annum."

I state that that is exactly in accordance with the amount provided by the special committee.

Mr. TRAMMELL. You were in the committee were you not?

Mr. BROWN Yes sir.

Mr. TRAMMELL. What difference did you find between the expenses of this administration and the last one?

Mr. BROWN. In regard to that I think this, that the last one was a little more expensive than this one; one of the clerks in the department at present performs the labor of the military department and that of superintendent of public works.

Mr. TRAMMELL. What was the difference in money between these administrations?

Mr. BROWN. The difference of expense of having a superintendent of public institutions and not having one.

Mr. DISMUKE. I differ in amount with that offered by the gentleman. I ask the gentleman, however, what is the average difference between the five years of the last administration and the present year of this administration?

Mr. BROWN. I do not know how much that was.

Mr. DISMUKE. I ask the question for the reason that I understood that for some time the amount has been $15,000 and that this present administration reduced it to about $10,000.

Mr. BROWN. I would state that Governor Jenkins had only two secretaries. When Bullock come in he increased the number largely, and when Governor Smith came in he reduced it, and Governor Colquitt has reduced that some, by which we are getting back to the place we were before the war and where I think we can reach.

Mr. CRANE. I move the following substitute, that: "The governor shall have two secretaries and shall furnish his own clerical force and shall be entitled to $8,000 per annum."

Mr. McDONALD. I move to strike out $8,000 and insert $5,000. I give my reasons as stated by the gentleman from Cherokee [Mr. BROWN] that before the war there were only two secretaries in the executive department. If I am not mistaken there was a resolution passed by the last house asking the governor the expenses of his department with regard to the governor, he stated in his message and suggested a reduction of the clerical force in the executive department, and stated that it was much larger than was necessary. He said that two secretaries and two clerks were enough for his department. He also suggested a reduction of the clerical force in the other departments, and, having an eye to the smallest amounts in which the people could gain any benefit, he recommended these reductions. As for Governor Brown and Governor Jenkins having only two secretaries and probably one clerk, they may have needed no more. I said it is unnecessary to retain any of Bullock's administration in this new constitution. We are not obliged to keep up anything of his. We are here to put down the extravagancies and profligacies that he got up. One of the main features of this convention was to get rid of this enormous expenditure. I think that five thousand dollars will pay all that is necessary.

Mr. CRANE. I would simply state the committee had a full consultation with Governor Colquitt, and he stated that these salaries are less than for any year since the war, and he also says that the force he has is a necessary one. The resolution which we reported does not say that these salaries shall not amount to five thousand dollars, but that they shall not exceed eight thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. BARROW. Frequent allusion has been made during this debate to the expenses of the executive department prior to the war. I understood the gentleman from Webster [Mr. HARRELL] that there was no provision for more than two secretaries until the administration of Governor Brown, and the gentleman from Cherokee [Mr. BROWN] spoke of Governor Jenkins having two secretaries and one clerk. The constitution of 1798 said the governor should have the power to appoint his own secretaries not exceeding two in number So you see that in the better days of the republic, if, indeed, they were the better days of the republic, the power of the governor was unrestricted. In 1841, it was provided by law that the governor might have three secretaries, which is one more than is provided for by the report of the Committee on Final Revision. Now, Mr. President, I have this to say. I am one of those who believe that every gentleman on this floor is sincere in his motives; but, sir, I say that we will live to see the day when we will regret the action if we insist fixing these salaries and binding upon the state down to a maximum of expenditures. Unless this convention had prophetic vision, and could see into the future, I say it is unwise to hamstring the executive or judicial departments by provisions which, under certain conditions, would prevent their operations without a violation of the constitution. Can gentlemen have forgotten the difference between the state of Georgia then and now? Then, Mr. President, there were not more than forty or fifty counties in the state, and not more than five or six hundred thousand people, and not more than half of these were free to participate in the government and requiring to be attended to by it, having rights that the law was bound to respect. Is it supposed that the same amount of money will pay the duties of the government when we have now a hundred and thirty-eight subdivisions called counties and a million and a half of people, all of them making business for that department? And that is not all. It seems to me to be wise, and it accords with the views of various gentlemen whom I respect, that this constitution was probably being made for the next two generations of the state. Why, sir, where will the state of Georgia be at the close of the second generation from this? What will be her population, her resources and duties of her executive department? If we are to judge of the future by the past, at sixty years hence her population will not be less than two and a half million, allowing the same rate of increase for the past years including the war. Yet we are going to provide that the expenses of this department of this empire state shall be what they were when we had not more than half a million of population. I submit whether it is wise. Whatever the convention does, I will yield to; but I think these thoughts should be thrown out and that we should not legislate for the future.

Mr. GARTRELL. I think we have all the information we desire upon this subject, and in order to vote upon the amendment, I call for the previous question.

Mr. McDONALD. I wish to set myself right. I speak from what I remember of what the governor said. I move to amend my own motion by inserting "six" instead of five. I think it is a good salary for this officer.

Mr. GARTRELL. I renew my motion for the previous question.

The previous question was called and seconded.

The question upon the amendment of Mr. McDONALD was put to the house.

The yeas and nays were called for and the call sustained.

The roll was called upon the yeas and nays, and it was not agreed to by yeas 77; nays 96.

YEAS—Messrs. Brannen, Bass, Bristow, Burnett, Bryan, Boyd, Bush, Camp, Clifton, Chancey, Coney, Creech, Davis of the 23d, Day Denton, Ellington, Furlow, Glover, Gorman, Gibbs, Grace, Goff, Greer of the 13th, Harrell, Hall, Hand, Hardy, Head, Heard, Henry, Heath, Hicks, Holcombe, Horne, Hudson of the 29th, Jones, Jenkins of the 10th, Johnson of the 42d, Key, Knight, Longino, Mattox, McDonald, McIntosh, McFarland, McLeod, Mercier, Moseley, Osborne, Paris, Phillips of the 36th, Ponder, Polk, Rogers, Roberts, Russell of the 8th, Sale, Sapp, Scott of the 13th, Scott of the 30th, Spence of the 5th, Shepherd, Swanson, Swearingen, Stevens of the 6th, Stevens of the 40th, Tumlin, Underwood of the 31st, Underwood of the 32d Warren of the 1st, Wells, Williams Wilson, Wright, Willis, Wofford—77.

NAYS—Messrs. Cain, Casey, Carter, Collier, Clark, Chambers, Coats, Cooper, Crane, Davis of the 10th, Dell, Dismuke, Donaldson, DuBose, Edge, Fain, Featherston, Flewellen, Fields, Fitten, Fontaine, Furman, Gartrell, Guerry, Gay Graham, Greer of the 21st, Hamilton of the 21st, Hamilton of the 42d, Hawkins, Hansell, Hammond of the 22d, Hammond of the 35th, Harris, Hewell, Hill, Howell, Hollifield, Hunt, Hudson of the 25th, Ingram, Jackson, Johnson of the 18th, Johnson of the 30th, Keller, Lawson, Lofton, Little, Lewis, May, Mathews, McCallum, McRae, Mobley, Moore, Mynatt, Nisbett, Newell, Pace, Pierce, Perry, Phillips of the 18th, Porter, Reese of the 28th, Respass, Rosser, Robertson, Ross Rowe, Russell of the 1st, Sanders, Sanford, Seward, Simmons, Stokes, Spence of the 35th, Toombs, Trammell, Tift, Tye, Twitty, Thompson, Tharpe, Warren of the 23d, Wallace, Warthen, Wellborn, Westmoreland, Whiddon, Wimberly, Winn R D, Winn L J—96.

Mr. HILL. I give notice that in the event that the substitute of the gentleman from Cherokee is not agreed to, I will move to amend by adding that the numbers and compensation of these clerks shall be fixed by law.

The substitute of Mr. BROWN was agreed to and adopted.

Mr. HUNT. I now call for the reading of my amendment to be added as an additional paragraph.

The amendment was read:

"It shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as expedient, to provide for the sale of the executive mansion and the furniture thereof, and from the time of the sale thereof the salary of the governor shall be $6,000, and he shall receive no other emoluments."

Mr. GARTRELL. I submit whether that is in order. We have adopted all these sections and fixed the governor's salary. Without a motion to reconsider I submit the question cannot be considered.

Mr. HUNT. This is not a proposition to reconsider the salary adopted, or to reconsider it, but it is an independent section for the purpose of saying what the salary shall be in certain contingencies. I spoke of this matter when the salary was under consideration, but I was precluded from offering it by the number of amendments before the house. But, now, when we come to adopt it as a whole, I offer this as an additional paragraph.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. I suggest to the gentleman that he can reach the question by simply moving the sale of the executive mansion.

Mr. HUNT. I insist upon it, as it is.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Then I must rule it out of order.

Mr. HUNT. I appeal from the decision of the chair.

Upon the appeal the chair was almost unanimously sustained.

Mr. GARTRELL. I move now, sir, to adopt this report as a whole.

Mr. HUNT. Do I understand that it is proposed now to reverse the ruling heretofore held to by the President, Mr. JENKINS? He ruled that the report could be amended when it came up on its final agreement and the first report reached was amended several times before final adoption. It is said that the value of a rule lies in its uniformity, and that thereby no gentleman shall be entrapped.

The VICE PRESIDENT. I do not understand that the question has been passed upon. I put it to the house in order that it may decide whether it will receive amendments to a report upon its final adoption. If it is the rule of the house I will cheerfully enforce it.

The question was put to the house and it was decided that the house would not receive amendments to a report on final adoption.

Mr. HOLCOMBE. I move to take up the report of the Committee on Finance, Taxation and Public Debt.

Mr. MATHEWS. The report made is incorrectly printed. That first clause includes the words "to repress insurrection, repel invasion, or defend the state, in time of war."

The VICE PRESIDENT. If those words are stated to have been in the committees report, and have been left out in the printing, they will be inserted.

Mr. REESE, of Morgan. I move to amend by adding after the words "educational purposes" for "instructing children in the elementary branches of an English education only."

A MEMBER. I move to lay it on the table.

Mr. REESE I have not been in the habit of troubling this convention much, and if the gentleman is afraid of the question, then let it go.

The question was put to the house and the motion to lay on the table was not agreed to.

Mr. REESE, of Morgan. I look upon this as a matter of great importance. I wish it to be understood that so far as education is concerned, I am as much in favor of it as any gentleman here. But I do not consider that education in Georgia is the most important question her people have to encounter. My idea is that the accumulation of material wealth be diffused among the people. With this education and everything else will follow, and the fostering and encouraging these pursuits tower far above this question of education. I consider, Mr. President, that it is a settled principle in Georgia, and therefore let us discuss the question of the duty of the government to educate children so that they may discharge the duties of citizenship and especially their duties to the state of Georgia. But I deny the right to myself to levy on your property to educate my children any further than to make them understand the ordinary transactions of life and every-day business. I am unwilling to give to the legislature in the fundamental law the power to levy taxes on my neighbor to educate my children in music, art and the ancient languages. I say there is a species of fanaticism growing up in Georgia upon this subject. I read a letter recently from a very distinguished doctor, the president of one of your colleges who said that such men as Webster, Clay, Jackson, and Andrew Johnson could not compete in this day with the intelligent men of the country. I say, sir, if we can bring back such characters to the country by not having education, then let us have none. I do not hesitate to say that we are not carrying out the common school system as I understand it. I understand the high schools to participate in the fund. As I understand it if a young man or a young lady goes to one of these schools, and studies English, French, Latin and Greek, the commissioners are not very particular about paying their pro rata to these children. I am not willing to tax my neighbors to teach my children Latin and French and Greek. I say the system is a positive damage to the cause of education. It has come to my understanding that many minds instead of being benefitted by such education are only disqualified and made unhappy for all time. You give them a smattering of these studies and send them home; and what are they? They are poor, dissatisfied beings, wholly unsuited to the vicissitudes of active life—totally unfitted for the production of that material wealth which we so much desire to have. I am unwilling to tax the people for that purpose.

Mr. HANSELL. Agreeing with much which my friend says, I think he is mistaken as to the time and place for his motion. The Committee on Education have endeavored to agree with much that he says, and when we reach that report I think it would be a proper time for him to argue upon this matter. He will then have opportunity to limit the matter of education as he desires, and I therefore move to postpone the consideration of this matter until we reach that report.

Mr. REESE. The objection to that is that this section gives to the legislature the power, under the constitution of the state, to levy a general tax for educational purposes. I only want in the outset, to settle the fact that no taxes shall be levied for educational purposes, except to educate children in the elementary branches of an English education.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Would not your amendment prohibit the payment hereafter, of any money to the State university?

Mr. REESE. It would; and that is what I desire to do.

Mr. HAMMOND. I wish to ask the gentleman a question for the purpose of seeing where this will lead. In the constitution of 1798 we established the university, and since then we have cherished it, and this is the first time I ever heard a Georgian say he wished to abolish it. I do not desire that the state should, in her impoverished condition, pay out enormous sums to give people a high education; but I do not understand that it is the policy of this state to say that we shall never, for all time to come, give its citizens an opportunity for a higher education. I grant you that many great men never received such an education, but it was always a regret to themselves and their people that their great talents were not better trained.

Mr. HAWKINS. What do you mean by the elementary branches of an English education?

Mr. REESE. My understanding is that it embraces reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar, if you please; so that a man can read, write and cipher, and understand the ordinary transactions of human life. That is what I understand by it.

Mr. HAWKINS. I think this is yielding to what should be in such language as could be understood better. I do not think it is right to cut off the legislature from more power.

Mr. FONTAINE. I agree with the gentleman from Fulton, [Mr. HAMMOND,] and I think that the state of Georgia, by adopting this amendment would place herself behind all the other growing and prospering states of the union. I do not believe that an embargo should be put on education. We are told that we are trenching upon the domain of legislation and that we should trust something to the legislature. I hope the amendment will not be adopted. It is not only a deadly blow upon the subject of education, but upon the ratification of this constitution. I call for the previous question.

Concluded on Fourth Page.

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two nice large rooms, No. 91 Calhoun street. aug8–d1t

FOR RENT—The store on Peachtree street, No. 35, formerly occupied by G. W. Price. Apply to J. A. Fitten. 77 aug5–7t

TO RENT—The nice Cottage on West Harris street, recently occupied by W. W. Bell. Apply at 174 Peachtree street. August 4th. 67 aug5...c1w

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets. Apply to J. W. English. 315 apr21...dtf

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under DeGive's Opera House, Marietta street. Apply to L. DeGive. 307 july15...dtf

FOR SALE.

FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, 6 plastered rooms, 15 acres, enclosed, fine orchard, etc. Would exchange for residence in city, or sell on liberal terms. Marcus A. Bell & Son, Real Estate Agents. 124 aug8...d1t

FOR SALE—Fine large size oiled Walnut Cylinder Office Desk, in perfect order. Eastern make. Call at No. 10 West Alabama street. 125 aug8...d1t

12 ACRE FARM with 4-room house, outhouses, stable and small orchard. Thirty minutes' drive from car shed. Price $400.00. Call at once. Bell & Son. 120 aug8...d1t

FOR SALE—A whole or half interest in an old established paying business. Parties desiring to invest in an easy and paying establishment can be suited. The owner desires to move to the country and he will sell on favorable terms. Address, at this office, L. 41 aug3...d6t

FOR SALE—Having determined to discontinue the sale of Wines and Liquors, we offer our entire stock of Clarets, Rhine Wines, Champagnes, California Wines, fine French Brandies, &c., at actual cost. A. M. Lewin & Co., 49 Peachtree street. 419...j24 tf.

WANTED.

WANTED—Situations by two respectable young white girls, as chamber-maid and laundress. Best reference given. Apply at 43 Hunter street. 000 aug8...d1t

WANTED—White girl, fifteen or sixteen years of age, as nurse. Apply 91 Marietta street. Reference required. 104 aug7...d3t

WANTED—100 Cords Oak Wood. W. S. Wilson & Bro., Coal Dealers, Atlanta, Ga. 100 aug7...d2t

SECOND-HAND TYPE WANTED, P. O. Box 258. 66 aug5...d3t

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Z. MOORE will serve his friends with a good old fashion Barbecue at Ponce deLeon Spring to-day, August 8th, 1877. aug8...d1t

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LOCKS, HINGES, Paints, &c. W. Jennings & Co., 38 and 42 Decatur street. 388 july22...c1m

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—On Decatur street, a bunch of Keys. Owner can have them by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement. 126 aug8...d1t

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may20...dtf

CARRIAGES.

SPENCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages, Buggies, Light Wagons, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. 44 Line street. 0.0 july25...dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS JUNE McKINLEY'S Kindergarten will re-open the first Monday in September, at her residence, 260 Peachtree street. 115 aug7...deod1w

CROCKERY, &c.

COME, everybody, to T. R. Ripley's, Whitehall street, and buy you a set of Crockery and Glassware, Silver plated Forks, Spoons, Knives, &c. 128 aug8...d1t

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1877.

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

The latest reports establish the invincibility of the Cuban revolution. They come from Captain-general Don Arsenio Martinez Campos himself, the commander-in-chief of the Spanish army operating in Cuba. Gen. Campos is undoubtedly the ablest soldier that Spain possesses. It was he who stamped out the Carlists—the hero of Spain, the right arm of the government. He had served in Cuba years and years as a subaltern, until he knew every district of the entire island. He was selected as the man sure to crush the revolution in the once faithful isle. He sailed away from Spain last October with a large army, with every demand as to money and supplies acceded to, and with the utmost confidence that the bands of insurgents would speedily be brought to submission.

Where is that army now? The hospital lists tell the story. The hero Campos has the manhood to declare the truth to his government. All the eastern end of the island is in the hands of the insurgents, and he virtually admits that their dislodgement is impossible when he says that five hundred Spanish soldiers are now required to exterminate ten Cubans. The latter fight as guerrillas, operating by detachments, striking a sudden blow, cutting off convoys, firing plantations, and when met by a heavy Spanish force taking to the woods, the swamps and the mountains. Pursuit only leads to fevers, ambuscades and death. Gen. Campos frankly says that fifty thousand more troops must be sent from Spain to crush the insurrection, and he advises the Spanish government to either send forthwith that number of men, or concede the independence of the insurgents.

In the meantime, affairs are gradually growing worse on the Spanish side. The premium on gold was quoted in Havana at 228 about a week ago, and is rising. Sick soldiers are constantly arriving at Havana from the deadly interior. The tax of thirty per cent. is throwing the sugar estates out of tillage. The resources of the island are rapidly falling off, and the end is not far off. Havana begins to realize that the success of the patriots is inevitable. This is the eighth or ninth year of the war for independence, and the statement in writing of Gen. Campos must cheer the hearts of the men who have patiently borne the brunt of the long fight. Another year will assuredly give them freedom and the control of as fruitful a country as the sun shines on.

"A POOR FAIR."

The Columbus Enquirer quotes as follows from the Philadelphia Star: "Atlanta intends holding a 'poor fair' in the fall." The truth is that the paragraph thus quoted is a modification of a statement published in the Enquirer, and upon which we have already commented. The editor of the Star knows no more about it than the editor of the Enquirer, nor is he actuated by the same motives. The truth is, the proposed fair is not an Atlanta fair, but is to be held under the auspices of state agricultural society of Georgia. Its success or its failure will be due to the interest or lack of interest taken in it by the farmers of Georgia. Atlanta, however, proposes to do all in her power to make the exhibition a success, and in her efforts to that end she hopes to receive the aid not only of the Columbus Enquirer, but of all others who take an interest in the agricultural progress of our state.

THE MESSAGE AND THE MILITIA.

Centralism is at work, and it is reported from Washington, on good authority, that "a considerable portion of the president's message upon the reassembling of congress will be devoted to the consideration of the labor question. It is known that at numerous cabinet meetings held within the past two weeks this subject has in several instances been discussed, to the exclusion of all other matters. Several members of the cabinet are known to favor the passage of a law providing for the organization of a commission, which shall have due regard for the interest of all concerned—producers, merchants, railroad employees and capitalists—so that on any question a fair compromise may be effected. A member of the cabinet, in a recent conversation, spoke of this plan, and argued that congress has a right to pass such a law under the clause of the constitution authorizing that body to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and with Indian tribes. Such commission might be vested with power to examine into the desirability of chartering new railroads, and might require certain conditions to be fulfilled, so as to establish a reasonable certainty that projected roads would be remunerative, and that the company would have the means to pay for its construction, and thus avoid disastrous failures."

This or something very similar is doubtless under consideration, and will be recommended by the president. The centralists have determined, instead of favoring an increase of the militia of the several states, to utilize the recent troubles to secure, if possible, a large increase of the army and all sorts of other devices for the further centralization of power in the general government. Against these movements we have happily a house of representatives to exercise the veto power. There is no danger, therefore, from that source.

It is however the duty of every state to do all that it can to foster and encourage its militia. There has been a grave if not criminal indifference in this respect in nearly all of the states. And if the states do not move in this matter, the federal government can and doubtless will do so at an early day. Section 8 of article I. of the constitution of the United States reserves to congress this power:—

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress."

Under this constitutional authority, says the St Louis Republican, congress can take the organization of the national guard into its own hands, and by proper legislation compel every state to maintain a certain number of active volunteers in proportion to its population. If the states continue to ignore their duty in this particular, there can be no doubt that it will become necessary for congress to intervene. Fortunately there is no need to fear that any legislation of this kind would increase the power of the central government, for the rights of the states are distinctly protected and reserved to them. There would be, on the contrary, uniformity of purpose and unity in the manner of executing it, which would greatly increase the efficiency of our volunteers while the discipline prescribed by congress could easily be made more vigorous than is possible in seperate action by the states. In addition to this the fact that the appointment of officers and the direct government of the militia would be left entirely to the states, would give congress opportunity for independent and free action, which cannot exist where the same power makes the rules and appoints the officers to enforce them. These are not unimportant advantages, and it would not be without good for the country if congress should frame the general outlines of military organization in some respect similar to the volunteer system that has worked such good results in England, Germany and other nations. As it is, congress has contented itself with setting apart $200,000 annually for the manufacture of arms and other ordnance supplies to be divided ratably, according to population, among the states. It has the authority to go further than that, and whether or not it be judged wise to expend any greater amount of the national income in the maintenance of the militia, there can be no harm, and would be great good in a law, providing the administrative details for militia organization. We must have a standing army of regulars or an efficient force of militia, and it being so clear that we do not want the former, the security of the whole nation demands that every state should do its share of work in maintaining the latter, for the recent experience has shown that the neglect of one state to organize militia may effect the peace and prosperity of all.

MOSES AND THE LOTTERY SCHEME.

In the Columbus Times that reached us yesterday, we find the following:

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION says; "So far as we know, there was nothing wrong in Mr. Moses' advocacy of Ben Wood's lottery swindle, and we had no idea of even intimating that he was actuated by other than the purest of motives." This leaves the common mind perplexed as to why THE CONSTITUTION alluded to it at all. It certainly had no connection with the subject under consideration which was Atlanta's agreement with the state in reference to the capital.

We allude to the matter for the reason that we believed at the time, and still believe that Mr. Moses advocated the lottery fraud against his better judgment, and for the further reason that we believe his opposition to Atlanta is altogether uncalled for, and unnecessary. But waiving all this, it is a fact that Mr. Moses *did* champion Ben Wood's lottery scheme, and if he is ashamed of it, it is not our fault. We warned him at the time, that he was engaged in a very poor piece of business.

After all, however, the point we desire to impress upon Mr. Moses is that, admitting all his statements in respect to Atlanta, and her agreements, are true, the convention has it in its power to enforce the terms of the contract which the municipality desires to make with the state.

TEXAS has just negotiated a loan of $500,000 at six per cent. gold, and has called in an equal amount of "pension bonds" bearing ten per cent. Says the New York Daily Bulletin: "It is well deserving the consideration of other states, in good credit and yet paying over six per cent. interest, whether, in these times of low rates for money, they should not attempt to reduce their interest charges. California, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey and other states in good standing ought to be able to make some reductions in their rate of interest; and it is not very apparent why our own state should be paying six per cent. on over ten millions of bonds when the federal government can borrow at four per cent. Would it not pay some negotiator of high standing to see what can be done towards arranging for the refunding of some of our first-class state obligations? There is money in it, both for the negotiator and the states. In these times of oppressive taxation, the state governments are bound to consider this question."

THE Inter-Oceans of the country are troubled. They have to acknowledge that the south had no strikes, but they generally do so in as brief paragraphs as possible, coupled with something like this from the Pittsburg Commercial:

But there is little in that fact for congratulation. It had no strikes because it has no home industry. Its laborers are nearly all blacks, and they have been terrorized into submission. There is scarcely a point in the south where a strike is possible; and the exceptions to this fact, Louisville, Nashville and St. Louis, had as much of the strike as the other parts of the country had.

CAPTAIN TYSON has sailed away to establish that colony, and one can almost hear the Polar bears growl out "s'more luncheon's coming?"

"VESTED RIGHTS."

In respect to the capital question, the Griffin News talks thus sensibly:

As to the rights of a city, those who talk so glibly about Milledgeville's claims, should consider the fact that Atlanta has already in the last ten years, spent $200,000 on the capital, and has no opportunity thus far to realize but little of the benefits of her investment.

Thus we see that there is hardly a reason that can be given by the friends of Milledgeville but what can be shown to have no weight or can be applied with equal force to Atlanta. The argument that the radical party moved the capital from Milledgeville to Atlanta is all very well as far as it goes, but if the people of Georgia see fit now to say that the capital shall remain where it is the obloquy is wiped out, and the location is properly determined. That the people will so decide we haven't the least doubt. We might go on and show by incontrovertible argument that Atlanta is, under all considerations, the proper place for the capital, but it is hardly necessary. Her advantages, natural and acquired, appeal in voices were convincing than anything we could say, to the great heart and judgment of the people, and her enemies will find when the test comes that they have thundered in vain.

IN the last seven months the recognized debt of New York city has increased nearly fourteen millions, making the sum total over one hundred and sixty millions—or sixteen times as large as the debt of Georgia. This is at the rate of $175 for every man, woman and child in the city. No wonder the journals of that great town are beginning to ask, "Where is this drifting into debt to end?"

FACT AND COMMENT.

GREAT BRITAIN derives a revenue of £267,174 from the dog tax.

SCHWAB is a laboring man only by proxy. His beer works.—Graphic.

IN two years 6,000 London children have been taught to swim by the Health society.

BLANK cartridges should only be fired at funerals, after rioters are dead.

THE latest is a seaside corset of waterproof and whalebone, very high, with holes to let the water drip out.

MR. BISHOP, the gubernatorial candidate of the Ohio democrats, denies that he is a stock holder in a national bank.

SINCE Lieut. Colonel Fred. Grant has taken the field, peace has been rapidly settling down upon the country.

THE Paulist fathers have a summer residence at Lake George, given them by Chas. O Conor.

THE militia revival is the best thing of the season. The supply of colonels was beginning to run short.

STATISTICS show that in every city where riots have occurred, brass bands have been practising.

THE tales of the late "war" are daily increasing in romance, and drifting further and further from the facts.

THEODORE TILTON is in Ireland, and the question is whether he can hang pictures in his nightgown among the bogs.

TWO Pittsburg aldermen who encouraged the strikers are to have their railroad passes revoked. This is a terrible and swift punishment.

IT will take nearly five years to grind and finish the object glass of the Lick observatory telescope. This will be good news for Vulcan.

WE shall now have a rest from the "Chisolm tragedy," the Ellenton riots," and "Eliza Pinkston." The bloody shirters have their hands full with little affairs at home.—Raleigh (N. C.) News.

SMYRNA, headquarters for the fig trade, has completely exhausted its own market to supply the foreign demand and the Turkish army. It is like not being able to buy a peach in Delaware, or an orange in Florida.

PRESIDENT JEWELL, of the reorganized Charter Oak company, has discontinued the Oak Leaf, a periodical sheet published in the interest of the company. It was edited at a salary of $3,000 a year by Mr. A. S. Hotchkiss, formerly one of the editors of the Hartford Courant.

MRS. PARAN STEVENS is building on 5th avenue, near the Central park, the handsomest private residence in the city of New York. The frescoes are to be unsurpassed in quality, at least, even by those of the new opera house, Paris; the ornamentation of the mantle piece, etc., is estimated at $15,000, and the cost of the furniture is to exceed $50,000.

IF any of the 75,000 men are left in Pennsylvania with whom Hartranft proposed to enforce the inauguration of Mr. Hayes they ought to be getting their war-toggery in order. There will be occasion for its use at home before the next six months, unless we err greatly in reading the signs of the present times.—Petersburg Index.

IT is tantalizing in this hot weather to know that on the White Mountains there is a snow drift 500 feet long, 175 feet in depth, and 14 feet deep, and that snow-balling parties are the amusement of the day.

A NEW sort of country house has come into vogue in England. People fit up barges comfortably and start up stream. When an eligible site is found they pitch tents on the bank and sleep under canvas. Having seen what is worth seeing in that place, they move on up stream.

DR. EDWARD WARREN, who achieved notoriety in the famous Wharton poisoning case at Baltimore, and subsequently became surgeon-in-chief in the Egyptian army, has been requested by the Khedive to obtain the services of a large number of American physicians and surgeons for his army.

ONE of the jurymen who condemned the Tichborne claimant to imprisonment has publicly recanted. He has informed the queen that he has changed his mind about the case, and now thinks that the prisoner should be released.

GIVE the boy of the period a pair of low cut shoes and fancy stockings, a large seal ring and a revolver, and the happiness and pride of a new-made bride will be as nothing compared to his.

RIOTOUS strikers are getting some proper sentences from western courts. In Cincinnati on Wednesday, one of the ringleaders in last week's riots was sentenced to pay $500 fine, receive thirty days' imprisonment, and to give a bond of $500 to behave in the future. In Chicago eight men have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment, ranging from two to four months, and a fine of $50 each, the imprisonment to continue until the fines are paid.

WHEN a housewife stirreth a fruit cake, the wicked fly rejoiceth and is exceedingly glad; yea, he cracketh his heels together and winketh his left optic, for he knoweth the hour of his exaltation is at hand. He secreteth himself amidst the currants, and as he smothereth in the batter his heart is at peace, for he knoweth that soon he shall be a nether millstone of indigestion in the stomach of him who unwarily devoureth the cake.—Jeffersonian.

ITALIANS are unusually excited about Mount Vesuvius, and strange stories are told of the sounds emitted from its interior, which are likened to the roar of a disturbed sea, amid which is distinguished a cracking as of many bursting logs of wood. These noises are heard, it is said, at a distance of two miles from the crater; and fears have been expressed lest a continuous discharge of lava should effect a passage which would place the observatory in danger. Some thirty persons, ladies included, make a nightly ascent of the mountain to witness the magnificent spectacle presented.

DR. SCHLIEMANN says:—"Being all his life surrounded by masterpieces of nature, whose forms were not screened from his eyes by a convenient amount of clothing, the ancient Greek artist was at liberty constantly to study the symmetry and anatomy of the female body, and he could produce wonders by merely copying what he saw. A similar advantage can never be enjoyed by any artist, and therefore sculpture and painting can never reach the high pitch of perfection which it had attained under such exceptional circumstances in antiquity."

GREECE is preparing for war. It is not certain whether the entire army of fourteen thousand men will be mobilized, nor whether the royal navy, which is considerably smaller than that of Peru, will be put in commission. But war is to be declared, and the staff officers for the various branches of military service have been named. It is not likely that all this preparation will carry confusion and dismay into the Turkish camp. But Greece, weak though she is in all the means and appliances for aggressive warfare, can make enough stir on the frontier to annoy Turkey. The war fever is certainly spreading when Greece begins to furbish up her arms and Sweden seriously considers defensive measures.

THERE were many good reasons why the recent so called labor mass meeting in New York city was orderly. It was the design of a number of riotous spirits to make it the beginning of mob rule, but the police authorities, which are under the most skillful direction, had all the turbulent leaders shadowed, and had men carefully selected and posted to shoot them on the spot had they attempted disorder. It was made known to the vicious leaders that they were spotted, and that they would pay the penalty of their crime at once, instead of being allowed to plunge innocent people into danger, and the result was that the worst elements were among the best behaved at the demonstration. When the lawless are compelled to face the just consequences of their own acts, they are always among the foremost to retreat. Gen. "Baldy" Smith doubtless could tell much about how the peace of New York was preserved.

THE Lynchburg News says that the real estate of Virginia will sell for more to-day for cash than it would in 1850, and it is worth greatly more—worth in reality fifty per cent. more than it would sell for. It is satisfied that the actual value of the property of the state, as compared with the debt, renders any proposition looking to repudiation dishonorable, and therefore opposes it.

NIAGARA FALLS are deserted this season, even the mild and moonish bridal parties having betaken to other regions. So severe has the pressure been on the hotel keepers that they have actually become reasonable, and reduced their rates to living figures. The hackmen also are subdued and melancholy, and the falls themselves, we are creditably informed, are not quite so insolent as they used to be.

GOV. RICE, of Massachusetts, will probably be renominated by the republicans at their approaching convention. The prohibition party again looms up this year in antagonism to the republican party, and it is possible they may split the vote so as to let the democrats in. The temperance vote of Massachusetts is expected to reach 50,000 this year, so great has been the agitation on the subject. The democrats have a number of candidates to select from. Gaston, Judge Abbott, Charles Francis Adams, Mayor Prince, and other prominent men are mentioned. Gaston was elected in the race against Talbot three years ago. The republican convention will doubtless specifically indorse Mr. Hayes' southern policy.

THE Maharajah of Gwalior is now surrounding with a garden, which bids fair to become one of the wonders of the world, his palace erected at a cost of $1,250,000, of which the prince of Wales was the first occupant. It will contain ten garden houses, each illustrating a variety of Hindoo architecture, and a winter palace of glass, imported from Vienna. Water will be brought from artificial lakes over channels so constructed as to give that murmur which was prescribed to afford rest to Macænas in his villa near Rome. The garden will be kept perennially green by irrigation. The expense of all this will be nothing to the enormously wealthy Gwalior.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The Valdosta Times remarks "Some folks think it is terrible because darkies will take little things sometimes. Don't the Bible say, 'And Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hand?'"

—A colored shooting affray is the latest sensation in Quitman.

—Mr. W. W. Turner, one of the most versatile and graphic writers in Georgia, is editing a department in the Eatonton Messenger entitled "My Grandfather's Chair." That it will be of absorbing and lasting interest, no one who knows Mr. Turner's ability can doubt.

—Mr. S. J. Hightower, a prominent citizen of Harris county, is dead.

—In the neighborhood of Arlington they eat gopher.

—We inadvertently located a six-pound eel in Bartow county recently. The eel in question was captured in Talliaferro county, and the capture was duly chronicled by the Crawfordville Democrat.

—It is no secret now that a new paper is to be started in Milledgeville. It is to be called "The Big Indian." It will be a number one paper, too, as the people of Milledgeville will find out.

—Daws. Alexander of Griffin, says he is going to shuck his slippers when he votes for the new constitution.

—Henry Cabaniss, of the Forsyth Advertiser, is in favor of dancing at Indian spring. He used to have the same ideas when he was lay-member of "company Q."

—In order to insure the success of the fair, the secretary of the state agricultural society should send the Columbus Enquirer a sixteen square advertisement. A stitch in time prevents a good deal of patching. The editor of that paper is a humorist whose quotations from other papers are copied in the Philadelphia Star and other journals which have a European circulation, and it is the duty of the managers of the fair to conciliate him.

—The Dalton Enterprise says the prospects of all kinds of crops in that section are unusually good.

—Forsyth paid $1,830 for dried fruit last Saturday. Every Merchant in town is a buyer.

—Mr. James R. Mathews, of Crawford county, was shot and killed by Mr. F. M. Abbott. The shooting grew out of an old difficulty.

—The dwelling house of Mr. S. B. Freeman, of Forsyth, was burned recently by accident.

—Mrs. M. J. Mitchell, an aged lady of Macon, is dead.

—Mr. James S. Graybill, of Macon, is dead.

—J. Ira Gore, a Florida journalist, has been visiting Tallulah Falls.

—Gainesville Eagle: Lieutenant Earnest Garlington, a West Point graduate from this state, has been appointed adjutant of the seventh cavalry, now in the field in Montana territory. Lieut. Garlington is the son of Gen. A. C. Garlington, of Atlanta, and graduated last summer at West Point. Upon graduating he received the usual three months furlough, and came home to spend it with his family. Almost the first flash of the telegraph after his arrival gave the intelligence of Custer's massacre, and the rapid movements of troops to the plains. It was optional with him to enjoy his furlough or tender his services to fight the Indians. He condensed his furlough of three months into three days, reported at Washington for duty, and was forthwith ordered to join the command then operating against Sitting Bull and his braves. We are glad that his high character and knightly valor are appreciated by his superior officers, and that he is so soon ascending the ladder of promotion.

—Irwinton Southerner and Appeal: One day last week Mr. Frank Meredith, living in the lower part of this county, rode to a field where a negro man named Joe Burke was hoeing some cotton for him. Mr. Meredith complained about the quantity and quality of the work, whereupon the negro violently abused him. Mr. Meredith advanced upon the negro to punish his impudence, when the negro assaulted him with his hoe, breaking his arm between the elbow and shoulder, and cutting a terrible gash in the arm near the shoulder and striking him a severe blow upon the head, rendering him insensible, and it was at first thought fracturing his skull. The negro then robbed Mr. Meredith's person of his pistol and mounting his horse fled to his house, took his clothes, leaving the horse fled and has not since been seen, although efforts have been made to apprehend him.

—Houston Home Journal: We are informed from a source of undoubted authority of a peculiar courtship that took place recently in Houston county. The parties were a youth of sixteen summers and a maiden of forty-five winters. The young man by deceitful arts gained her affection and confidence, and then, for reasons satisfactory only to himself—certainly not so to the party of the second part—declined to proceed to the consummation so devoutly contemplated by her. What arguments were used on either side we know not, but the lady resorted to a species of diplomacy rather rare under our present constitution, namely: a four-foot board judiciously administered by the young lady where it would do the most good, backed by an effort of fifty acres of land. It was so effectual that conviction was followed by compliance. They procured the necessary commission, and the hymenial and Gordian knot was tied by a worthy magistrate according to law and the latest and most approved ritual. "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy," and we trust that this union, so inauspiciously begun, may prove one of lasting happiness. By special request we omit the mention of names.

For whitening the teeth, all who've used it declare,
That with SOZODONT naught upon earth can compare.
Just try it, my friend, for a short time and you
Will admit this verdict is perfectly true.
aug7 deod1w&w1t

AGRICULTURAL.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The following is the order of business of the agricultural convention, which assembles in Newnan on the 14th inst.:

FIRST DAY.

1. Address of welcome on the part of the citizens of Newnan.
2. Response by the president.
3. Opening address by the president.
4. The "beggar lice" as a forage plant, by Capt. E. T. Davis, of Thomasville.

Discussion.

5. The state and agriculture—Hon. David W. Lewis, Dahlonega.

Discussion.

SECOND DAY.

6. Forage crops—the kinds which thrive best in different sections of Georgia, and their importance in farm economy. Dr. Wm. B. Jones, Burke county.

Discussion.

7. Scientific education—its relation to successful agriculture. Dr. George Little.

Discussion.

8. Fallacy of the credit system as applied to agriculture. Judge D. A. Vason, Albany.

Discussion.

9. Election of officers.

THIRD DAY.

10. The establishment of an experimental station and school of agriculture under the auspices of the State Agricultural society.—Judge D. B. Harrell, Webster county.

Discussion.

11. Report of the executive committee.
12. Selection of the next place of meeting.
13. Closing proceedings.

THOS. HARDEMAN, Jr., President.
MALCOLM JOHNSTON, Secretary.

CROPS IN OGLETHORPE.

Agricultural Editor Constitution. Admiring the pluck of our farmers through the season of grass, we turn aside from the plow and hoe, to post you as to our *statu quo*.

Crop prospects are favorable since copious rains have fallen in most sections of our county; a prodigious slaughter of grass has engaged the attention of the working class, and we are pleased to see the "truck" standing pretty clean in the drill.

In lower Oglethorpe, we are sorry to say, upon an area of, perhaps, not more than one fourth the county, corn and cotton are comparatively sorry, and very much in need of rain. This acreage is yet promising, if seasons are timely.

The army worm has put in an appearance on two farms of our county the past week, carrying every vestige of grass before them. But little damage to corn has been done up to yesterday, while king cotton is not invaded by the legion. We think the injury will be of little consequence.

Most farmers here are raising sorgo cane in abundance. As further practicing economy, we have also on our lots a fine patch of millet, and fifteen per cent of lands that were sown down in wheat—planted in corn.

On the other hand, our farmers are not yet fully awake to a sense of their duty, and "have only one eye open." In addition to "a step in the right direction" we should make another by diminishing the acreage of cotton. And yet upon this issue, every farmer is a theoretical preformer and vows no longer to use guano, and fully intends to plant more corn.

THE WHEAT AND OAT CROP.

These were, perhaps, better this year than at any time "since slavery." Our observation has taught us, notwithal, the wheat yield was irregular. Some crops made twenty-eight bushels per acre, while others would not make five. The greater part of our wheat growers make a very great mistake in that they sow wheat at least three weeks too late. However, we have our cotton lands, which demand precedence in preparation (!)

At no time since the war has money been so scarce as now. And the panic is attributable to cotton, free negroes and guano. "The greatest of these is (not charity) but cotton." As some of our best farmers have it: "Shall we plant less cotton, more corn, use less labor, more natural manures, and live at home?"

J. F. D.

WOODSTOCK, August 2.

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS.

Another Communication from Dr. Pendleton.

Agricultural Editor Constitution:

In 1,000 pounds of seed cotton there are approximately 333.3 pounds of hull, 333.3 pounds of kernel and 333.3 pounds of lint. Then, 1,500 pounds of seed cotton will give a heavy bale of 500 pounds of wool and 1,000 pounds of seed. This gives 500 pounds of hull when the seed is decorticated, (which will pay better at an oil mill as fuel than in any other way) and 500 pounds of kernel. In this kernel all the value of cotton seed is concentrated, either as a food or fertilizer. For every 100 pounds of kernel we have 40 pounds of oil and 60 pounds of cotton seed cake, which contains all the nutriment and manurial qualities. The abstraction of the oil takes away some of the fattening qualities, but not a particle of that which gives muscle, brain and blood to the animal; nor does it take away one particle of the nitrogen (which makes ammonia) or the phosphate of lime, or other mineral elements valuable as manures.

The oil contains nothing but carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, which while they are valuable as plant constituents, are never needed as fertilizers, inasmuch as nature supplies them without stint in air, water and soil.

The cotton seed cake, which is the residue after the oil is pressed out, contains 6.58 per cent. of nitrogen—the great flesh-forming principle in food and which, upon decomposition in the soil, forms ammonia, the most valuable element in manure, because it is the most volatile and easiest lost. Upon this very principle hinges the great value of cotton seed cake to farmers. All the processes by which cotton seed is utilized on the farm, are productive of much waste of this precious element. As soon as decomposition begins to take place, fourteen parts of nitrogen are converted into ammonia by union with three parts of hydrogen, and it escapes immediately, being very volatile.

This is true of heaps of cotton seed thrown out to rot, and of all the compost heaps, to a certain extent, however made. But when locked up in oil cake, we have every particle of the nitrogen of the seed secured; because, in this form, it is non-volatile and immovably fixed in the organic mass, just like all the organic nitrogen of commercial fertilizers. When, however, it is placed in the soil and meets with moisture, decomposition begins at once to take place, and the 6.58 per cent of nitrogen, by union with hydrogen, is converted into 7.99 per cent of ammonia—the true amount of potential ammonia in cotton seed cake. The intelligent farmer will thus perceive that in the abstraction of the oil from his seed, he not only saves the oil for market, which would otherwise be lost, but secures all the ammonia, a great portion of which is otherwise lost.

While this argument does not apply to its use as a cattle food, (for which we seldom use it) nevertheless the decortication of the seed removes a mass of inert matter (the hull) about as nutritive and quite as indigestible as oak bark. The only part at all nutritive, lost, is the oil which gives no strength, or muscle, or brain, or blood to the animal, but simply furnishes the heat, essential 'tis true, but not so essential, by any means, as the nitrogenous food, and oftimes becomes a source of disease and death to work animals. This deficiency, too, can be easily supplied by mixing with other food, as the following calculation will show:

	Flesh Formers.	Fat Formers.
Cotton seed meal contains	41.23	33 49
Indian corn meal contains	11.00	66.70
Mixed half and half contains	26.11	50.09

This would be a decidedly healthier food and better adapted to work animals than either, separately.

Upon the data above given the following calculations may be based as to the economic value of cotton seed utilized by the above process. For every heavy bale of cotton there will be 500 lbs. of kernel. This will make, say, 40 lbs. of oil per hundred—equal to five gallons of oil to every 100 lbs., and 25 gallons for every bale of cotton. If an oil mill located in Atlanta, could secure the seed made within a radius of ten miles, it would do a good business, but much more than this could be obtained from distant points on the railroad.

There are three grades of the oil, worth in New York, say from 45 to 55 cents per gallon. The lowest grade is used for making soap and adulteration of other oils. The summer and winter strained for burning, etc. It is equal to lard oil for this and other purposes. There are mills, we understand, in Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis, and even Cincinnati. Why not have one in Atlanta?

In addition to the oil trade, it could be made very profitable by compounding and selling a commercial fertilizer, having the oil cake as an ammoniacal base. The writer has experimented with oil cake shipped from Memphis, on the experimental farm at Athens, and knows of what he writes from actual experience. A large profit could be made out of the oil, and a splendid profit out of the oil cake as the ammoniacal base of a commercial fertilizer equal to any on the market.

E. M. PENDLETON.

ATLANTA, Aug. 6, 1877.

AMPUTATION IN ANIMALS

Mr. R. G. Walters, M. R. C. V. S., contributes the following to the Veterinary Journal, and, in copying it, the editor of the London Live Stock Journal says he has personally known one case of a sheep, two of common fowls, and one of a turkey cock, with wooden legs:

In the Veterinary Journal for April, I observed a case of amputation of the fore leg of a cow, by Mr. Litt, of Shrewsbury. Having operated in such cases on six occasions—once on a pony, three times on cows, and twice on sheep—with equal success, it may not be uninteresting to the numerous readers of the Journal to know that amputation may be performed with great advantage in many instances. The following cases will prove this:

Some fifteen or twenty years ago, a very good cow, just calved, and a capital milker, fractured the radius above the knee—a compound comminuted fracture. I, with my father, suggested to the owner that amputation was the only means of saving the animal's life. We obtained the owner's consent, and operated in a similar manner to Mr. Litt, and with the same amount of success. The cow yielded a good quantity of milk all the summer, and made an excellent fat beast afterwards. Another case was that of a very favorite pony in foal, the property of a lady. This animal had one of its metatarsal bones smashed to pieces, and the owner being very anxious to obtain the foal from it, we amputated the leg immediately below the hock, and had a wooden leg fixed on the limb. The pony foaled, reared its colt, and this being the only motive for keeping it alive, it was then shot.

The next two cases were young cattle, about eighteen months old, one of which fractured the metacarpal, the other the metatarsal bone. Both limbs were amputated, and the animals were fattened and sold to the butcher.

I have also operated on two sheep, which did well afterwards.

I would therefore recommend those who meet with such cases, if circumstances are favorable, by all means to try the operation of amputating the limb."

—Professors Soyet and Blot, by popularizing the art of scientific cooking, became public benefactors. Essays on this subject, from a notable French authority—Madam de Courcil—make a feature of "Andrews' Bazar," and ladies acquire a branch of knowledge of great importance to them. In addition to this and the various departments of a first-class literary monthly, we also have a department devoted to fashions, superbly illustrated and fully described. The whole forms a ensemble which ladies will find of great value. It is published by W. R. Andrews, of Cincinnati.

Obituary.

POWELL—Died, on Sunday, the 5th of August, Mrs. J. J. Powell, of this city.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole system.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and Diuretic.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs, and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Streets, Cambridge, Mass

GIVES

Health, Strength,

AND APPETITE.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears Building,
Boston, Mass.

CANNOT BE

EXCELLED.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass

H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors of Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and, as a blood purifier or spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used and I have used almost everything I can cheerfully recommend it to any in need of such a medicine

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
No. 19 Russell street.

IT IS A

Valuable Remedy

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER,
86 Athens, street.

Vegetine Vegetine

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

282 june30. d2w sat & wed 2dorthp n r

Legal.

Fulton Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the 1st Tuesday in September, 1877, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

That tract or parcel of land in Fulton county, Georgia, being part land lot No 78 in the fourteenth district of originally Henry now Fulton county, fronting twenty seven and a half (27½) feet on Peachtree street and running back east one hundred and twenty five (125) feet, bounded south by property formerly owned by Lovejoy. The interest levied on and to be sold being the reversionary interest in the above described property as described in deed made April 20, 1870, by W A Chisolm to M B Chisolm and recorded in clerk's office of superior court; levied on as the property of W P Chisolm by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of B Pendley for the use of officers of court vs. Willis P Chisolm; also a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of John Jones for use of officers of court vs. W P Chisolm and Samuel Bard.

Also, at the same time and place, the half undivided interest in a tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and being part of land lot No. 85, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and known as lot No. 4 in the subdivision of Larkin Davis, Trenholm lot fronting twenty-five feet on the northwest side of Peters street, and running back northwest along Trenholm street one hundred and five-tenths feet to Booth's Alley, same width as front together, with the improvements thereto belonging; levied on as the property of Mrs. C. Denam by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the justice's court of the 1026th district G M., in favor of J A Scott, for the use of J. W. Winfield, vs Mrs C. Denam.

Also at the same time and place a lot on the northeast corner of Marietta and Farlie streets in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, fronting on Marietta street twenty-four feet and running back on Farlie street one hundred and five feet. Levied on as the property of John G Westmoreland as trustee for Marsia J., Carrie and Willis Westmoreland, by virtue of and to satisfy a mechanics lien fi fa for furnishing property and labor for its use as mechanics and material in favor of Hunnicutt & Bellingrath vs. John G Westmoreland trustee as aforesaid. Property pointed out in said fi fa.

Also, at the same time and place, two acres of land, more or less, on Forest avenue and Collins street, in Atlanta, Georgia, beginning at the corner of W. H. Venable and R Arnold on south side of Forest avenue and running thence two hundred feet, more or less, to the northwest corner of Forest avenue and Collins street, thence south along the line of Collins street four hundred feet to line of lot formerly owned by Robert Clarke, thence two hundred feet west along the line of Reuben Arnold to the line of W H Venable, thence north along the line of Arnold and Venable two hundred feet to the beginning corner. Levied on as the property of Reuben Arnold by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the justice's court of the 1231th district G. M., in favor of Sciples & Sons vs. Reuben Arnold; also to satisfy a state and county tax fi. fa. issued by tax collector Fulton county for his tax for the year 1876.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements thereon fronting ninety-four feet on Garnett street and running square back a distance of ninety-two feet to Tittlebaum's alley, in the first ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining the synagogue on the west and a private ten foot alley on the east, and known as No. 51 on said Garnett street, part of land lot No. 77 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., and now occupied by Jacob Elsas. Levied on as the property of J. W. Arnold by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the justice's court of the 1133th district, G M., Coweta county, Ga., in favor of Henry W. Durgee vs Post and Arnold. Levy made by I. J Cook, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, one city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, fronting fifty feet, more or less, on State street and running back one hundred feet, more or less, adjoining a vacant lot formerly owned by Wallace and Seago on the west, and a twenty-foot alley on the east, next to Hampton Smith's property. Levied on as the property of Oscar Young, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the justices court of the 1234th district, G. M., in favor of W. S. Bell vs. Oscar Young, Levy made by William Thompson, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements thereon commencing at the northeast corner of Decatur and Moore streets and running east along Decatur street thirty five feet and five inches, thence due north one hundred and ten feet thence due west thirty five feet and five inches, thence due south along Moore street one hundred and ten feet to beginning point, being part of land lot No. 52 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of John J. Thrasher, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of John Neal vs R J Massey, principal, and J J Thrasher, indorser. Property pointed out by J T Glenn, plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, a part of land lot one hundred and twelve, in the 14th district of Fulton county, fronting 40 feet on Mason & Turner's ferry road, and running back 93 feet, bounded west by Pace's lot, and east by Kimbro. The west front corner of said lot is 80 feet east from the crossing of Jackson street and said Mason & Turner's ferry road. Levied on as the property of Alexander Wade, by virtue of an attachment fi fa. issued from the justices court of the 469th district. G. M., in favor of W. L. Sterling vs. Alexander Wade. Levy made by H. E Jones, L. C., and returned to me.

Also, at the same time and place, all that property, land and tenements situated at the corner of Fort and Houston streets, in the fourth ward, of the city of Atlanta, containing four acres, more or less, with about thirteen buildings, many of which are double houses, known as "Garden Ellis," in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and part of land lot No. 52 of the 14th district of said county. Levied on as the property of Wm. D Ellis, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of S. B. Hoyt vs. Wm. D. Ellis. Said property sold at the risk of William Z. Ellis, agent for his wife, Mary Gazienna Ellis, purchased at a former sale, who failed to comply with the terms of said sale. Also sold to satisfy his state and county tax for the year 1876.

Also, at the same time and place, a stock of drugs and a lot of household goods, consisting of furniture, beds and bedding chairs, tables, &c. Levied on as the property of Conrad Winges, by virtue of, and to satisfy a distress warrant issued in favor of Jno M Holbrook, trustee, vs Conrad Winges.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Houston street, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Frances and Haslett, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county Ga., containing one-half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Robert Webster by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1876, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Brotherton street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Gaskill and Bowen, part of land lot No. 77 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x80 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Bowen and Sanders by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1874, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Randolph and Harris streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bellknapp and Orme, part of land lot No. 19 14th district of Fulton county, Ga, containing one acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Sparks and Tye by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1876, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place the following real estate, situated lying and being in the county of Fulton in said State, containing 14¾ acres, more or less, as follows: That portion of said land lying west of the 45 feet alley or street mentioned in deed to one John Hill Davis and wife from Pope, dated 21st of March, 1860, and running east to land of W. T. Gunby, and south to Decatur street, and north to land of F. P. Rice, except four or five acres of land which had been sold off of said parcel prior to first of March, 1876, to wit: Lot No. 9 of subdivision by Wallace & Fowler, fronting Waddell street 165 feet and extending back 275 feet to Waddell street, and fronting Waddell street 125 feet. Also, lots 7 and 8 of said tract, which together contain about 30x210 feet, situated on Wallace and Waddell streets, said exceptions being more fully described in deeds from H. L. Wilson, Alex. M. Wallace and J. D. Waddell to Mrs C. B. Barren, recorded in the Clerk's office, Fulton Superior Court in book U, page 398 and 399. Levied on as the property of H. L. Wilson, J. D. Waddell and A. M. Wallace by virtue of and to satisfy three fi. fas, one a mortgage fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Cox & Hill vs. H. L. Wilson, J. D. Waddell and A. M. Wallace, and another issued from the Justice's Court of the 1234th District, G. M., in favor of John M. Hill vs. H. L. Wilson, J. D. Waddell and A. M. Wallace, and the other in favor of Marietta Savings bank vs H L Wilson, J D Waddell and A M Wallace.

98 aug5 A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff

Marshal's Sales for September, 1877.

WILL be sold before the city hall door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September next, between the usual hours of sale, the following described property, levied on by the city marshal to satisfy tax fi fas issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta for taxes for the year 1876:

Levied this fi fa on all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and described in the plan of said city as part of land lot number (77 and 78) seventy-seven and seventy-eight, as per deed made by C W Hunnicutt, trustee of Mrs Susan C Taylor to D Demerest, on the 13th of December, 1861, and according to Vincent's map of said city, is lot No. (8) eight of land lot (78) seventy-eight, in the fourteenth (14) district of originally Henry now Fulton county Georgia, containing one-half of an acre of land, more or less, bounded north formerly by W G Forsyth's lot fronting south Line street, east by an alley, west by lot formerly owned by Wm Herring, afterwards by J R Powell; mayor and council vs J R Wallace. Property pointed out by Wm H Venable. Transferred for a balance of city tax for the year 1875.

Also city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, containing 150x200 feet more or less, on Hood & Rawson streets in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjourning Clarke. Levied on as the property of I. P. Harris to satisfy two fi fas. for his city tax for 1875 and 1876; property pointed out by W. J. Tanner, transferee.

Also, a city lot in ward 4 land lot 77 in originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 20x125 feet, more or less, on Loyd street, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Neal and Rasdale, levied on as the property of J C Kile, to satisfy a tax fi fa for city tax for the year 1876.

Also, city lot in ward 4 land lot 51 containing ¾ acres, more or less, on Cain and Collins street, adjoining Smith and Frazier, Mayor and Council vs Mrs P H Snooks, city tax for 1876.

Also, city lot in ward 4 land lot 78 containing 3 5 acres, more or less, on Butler street, adjoining Grant and Medical College, Mayor and Council vs Mrs Nancy A Perkins.

R. O. DOUGLASS, Marshal.

108 august7 law4w

PAOLI'S CHAIN BELT

Electricity is Life, As supplied by Paoli's Belts, cures Rheumatism, Prostration, Debility, and all Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Circulars free, P. J. WHITE, 27 Bond Street, New York.

30 apr8...w13t

GEORGIA, Fulton county,

Ordinary's Office, August 6, 1877

WHEREAS, W. P. Pattillo, administrator of the estate of Jos. B. Bridges, late of said county deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust.

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary

119 aug7 law3m

GEORGIA, Fulton county,

Ordinary's Office, August 6, 1877.

WHEREAS, Mrs. Clara Sanders, administratrix of the estate of E. P. Sanders, late of said county, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged her said trust.

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in November next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.

117 aug7...law3m

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

Court of Ordinary, August Term, 1877.

IT appearing from the petition of Samuel Weil, nominated executor in the last will and testament of Ann Lodtman, deceased, that some of the heirs at law of said deceased, to-wit: the minor children of Martha Church, deceased, reside outside of the state of Georgia, and in the state of Arkansas. It is ordered, that they be served by the publication of this notice once a week for four weeks before the next term of this court to be held on the first Monday in September next.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
Ordinary F. C.

120 aug7...law4w

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, August 6, 1877.

WHEREAS Joel Hammond, administrator of the estate of Matilda McKeerer, late of said county deceased, applies for leave to sell the land belonging to said estate for benefit of heirs and creditors.

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist on or before the first Monday in September next or leave to sell will be granted.

DANIEL PITTMAN
Ordinary.

118 aug7-w4w.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, August 6, 1877.

WHEREAS, E. P. Chamberlin, administrator of the estate of Elon Vorus, deceased, applies for leave to sell the real estate of said deceased, for benefit of heirs and creditors.

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in September next, else leave to sell will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
Ordinary.

116 aug7...law4w

Cotton Factors.

CELEBRATED E. CARVER COTTON G



W. H. HOWARD & SONS,

COTTON FACTORS, AUGUSTA, GA.

WE offer to the planters of Middle Georgia the above justly celebrated Cotton Gin, many of which are now in use in this section, and we can safely say have given entire satisfaction. **Horse Power Gins, 10 in. Saws, $3 50 Saw. Water and Steam Gins, 12 in. Saws, $4 00 Saw.** We can also furnish from our stock in store any part of the above Gins to parties desiring to repair those now in their possession. Ample time to test Gins before paying for them.

57 july1...d&w til dec 1st

State Fair.

The Georgia State Fair!

OPENS AT ATLANTA,

October 15th, 1877,

— AND —

CONTINUES ONE WEEK

A large and liberal Premium List is offered, from which we make the following specimen extracts:

HORSES.

Best Saddle Horse or Mare....$50 00
Best Single Buggy Horse or Mare....50 00
Best combination Horse or Mare....50 00
Finest and best double team, owned by the exhibitor at least 30 days before the Fair....75 00
Best six in hand driven on the ground by exhibitor....50 00

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

Best herd of one Bull and four Cows or Heifers....$100
Best Milch Cow....
Best Jersey Bull....
Best Jersey Cow....
Liberal premiums for other breeds of cattle.
$25 00 for the best Buck and $15 for the best Ewe of each of the following breeds: Merinos Southdowns and Cotswolds.
$25 00 for the best Boar and $15 for the best Sow of each of the following breeds: Berkshire, Essex, Suffolk, Magie or Poland China, Big Guinea, Little Guinea and Natives.

POULTRY.

$10 is offered for the best trio of each variety of Chickens, Geese and Ducks.
Best and largest display in merit and variety of Domestic Fowls....$75

FIELD CROPS.

For the largest and best display in merit and variety of sample products from the field, garden, orchard, dairy and apiary—the contribution of a single farm....$100
Second best ditto....50
For the best six stalks of Cotton....25
Best display of samples of Hay, one hundred pounds each of uncultivated grasses....25
For the best three bales crop lot of Short Staple Cotton by one Exhibitor....100 00
For the best single bale Short Staple....50 00
For the best single bale Upland Long Staple....50 00

LADIES' HOME INDUSTRY.

Best collection of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Catsups, Syrups and Cordials, made and exhibited by one lady....$50 00
Best collection of Dried Fruits....10 00
Best collection of Canned Fruits and Vegetables....20 00
Best display of Ornamental Preserves, cut by hand, by the Exhibitor....20 00
Best display of Breads and Cakes by one lady....25 00
Handsomest Iced and Ornamental Cake....20 00
To the young lady between 13 and 18 years of age, who shall prepare upon the ground the best meal for six persons....A No. 7 "Iron King" Cooking Stove

LADIES' NEEDLE AND FANCY WORK.

Best display in merit and variety of Female handicraft, embracing Needlework, Embroidery, Crocheting, by one lady....$50 00
$10 for the best specimen each of Silk Embroidery, Applique, Raised Work, and Tapestry in Frame.
$1 for the best display each of Hair, Shell, Wax, Seed, Rustic, and Straw Work.
Also, for the best display of Wax, Feather, Paper, Muslin and Skeleton Flowers.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.

Best Oil Painting....$25 00
Best Portrait Painting....20 00
Best Painting in Water Colors....20 00
Best Pencil Drawing....10 00
Best Crayon Drawing....10 00
Best display of Paintings and Drawings by one Exhibitor....25 00
Best collection of Paintings and Drawings by a girl under sixteen years of age....25 00
Best display of Paintings, Drawings etc., by the pupils of any one School or College....50 00

MERCHANTS' DISPLAYS.

Best display of Dry Goods....$100 00
Best display of Clothing....25 00
Best display of Millinery....25 00
Best display of Groceries....100 00
Best display of Glassware and Crockery....50

PREMIUMS FOR GRANGES AND COUNTY SOCIETIES.

To the organized Granges of a county, or the county Society in the State making the largest and finest display in merit and variety of Products and results of Home Industries—all raised, produced or made by the members of that particular Grange organization, or county Society....$300 00
Second Premium....200 00
Third Premium....100 00

MILITARY COMPANIES.

For the best drilled volunteer Military Company, to have not less than twenty-five men rank and file....$250 00

FIRE COMPANIES.

For best Fire Company, test to be prescribed by the Chiefs of Departments of Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Atlanta and Columbus....$200 00

The full Premium List, in pamphlet form, will be ready about the latter part of July, and will be mailed free, on application to the Secretary at Atlanta.

The Management feel greatly encouraged by the flattering assurances which the people are giving of their interest in the forthcoming Exhibition.

There has been no State Fair now in two years—a fact which we believe will enhance the interest in the approaching one; and with the co-operation of the public, we confidently hope to meet with that success commensurate with the merits of this time-honored occasion, when our products and resources are displayed to the world, and all our people meet together in social reunion.

THOMAS HARDEMAN Jr., Macon, President.
T. J. SMITH, Oconee, C. R R., General Superintendent.
MALCOLM JOHNSTON, Atlanta, Secretary.

July1dtwawtaug15

Iron Works.

WINSHIP IRON WORKS

SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, SHAFTING, PULLEYS & COTTON GINS & PRESSES FOR STEAM, HAND, OR HORSE POWER. SORGHUM MILLS ETC. ETC.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO WINSHIP & BRO. ATLANTA, GA.

471 june28...d1y

New Advertisements.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, August Term, 1877.

WHEREAS, Thomas W. Gordon, guardian for Florence Gordon, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust and prays for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in September next.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
Ordinary F. C.

000 aug8 w1am3m

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, August 7th, 1877.

MRS. JULIA STIEGLITZ, wife of Fred Stieglitz, has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same on the first day of September at my office.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
Ordinary.

000 aug8...w2t

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, August 7th, 1877.

J. C. BOWEN has applied for exemption of personalty and valuation of a homestead and I will pass upon the same on the 28th day of August, 1877, at my office.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
Ordinary.

000 aug8...w2t

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Court of Ordinary, July Term, 1877.

WHEREAS, W. S Hancock, administrator of the estate of Mary J. Hancock, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust and prays for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the October term next of this court, else letters of dismission will be granted.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
Ordinary.

215 j...b

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of Dade county, Georgia, will be sold before the court house door, at Trenton, in said county, on the first Tuesday in September next, between the legal hours of sale, the following real estate, to-wit:

One half of the mineral interest in lots of land numbers two hundred and eleven (211) and one hundred and eighty-six (186) in the tenth district and fourth section of said county, except the iron ore inclosed west of the fence now running on the east side of R. L. Taylor's farm, with the right of train way eight feet wide, from the ore beds through the lands of said Taylor to the Mills Valley railroad, as described in deed from R. L. Taylor to George F. Lewis. Also one half of the mineral interest in lot of land No. 6?, 10th district and fourth section of said county, with all the rights and appurtenances thereto, as described in a deed from George L. Lewis to R. M. Hook; sold as the property of George B. Castner, deceased, for the benefit of heirs and creditors.

Terms made known on day of sale.

This July 2, 1877.

MITCH POPE,
Administrator.

491 july29 wtd

GEORGIA, Milton county.

Ordinary's Office, June 6, 1877.

ROBERT THOMPSON, administrator of the estate of Jacob Strickland, deceased, has applied for letters of dismission from said trust:

This is, therefore to notify all persons concerned, to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant as applied for.

W. H. NESBIT,
Ordinary.

161 june9...w1am3m

GEORGIA, Milton county.

Ordinary's Office, August 3, 1877.

B. J. BROWN, administrator de bonis non of Robert Rogers, deceased, late of said county, has applied for leave to sell the real estate of said deceased:

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else leave will be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. H. NESBIT
Ordinary.

103 aug9...w4w

GEORGIA, Milton county.

Ordinary's Office, August 3, 1877.

W. D. RUCKER and J. N. DORRIS have applied for letters of administration of the estate of James Dorris, deceased:

This is, therefore, to notify all person concerned to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant as applied for.

W. H. NESBIT,
Ordinary.

102 aug7...w4w

TATE EPSOM SPRING

Near Morristown, East Tenn.

BY THOMAS TOMLINSON.

FOR THE SEASON OF 1877.

HAVING leased, for the current season, this well-known health resort, we are now receiving and entertaining visitors at

REDUCED CHARGES.

The Hotel and appurtenances have been renovated and placed in superior order, and will be so kept and maintained during the season.

OUR TABLE

Will be supplied in accordance with the tastes and wishes of our visitors, but "Country Fare," prepared in the very best style and with a view to the wants of the invalid needing food at once palatable, nourishing and restorative, especially in the line of the production of the dairy.

TATE EPSOM SPRING

is conceded to be one of the most powerful and curative of all the Mineral waters. We confidently assert that it is without a superior, and for the truth of the assertion refer to the thousands who have, in past seasons, from every section of the country, visited and tested the virtues of this Water. These are our references, and we are willing that their opinion control our patronage.

Water shipped to all parts of the United States in new iron hooped poplar barrels at $5 per bbl. In ½ gallon bottles, $6 per doz. In quart bottles, at $3 75 per doz (two dozen bottles in case), delivered in depot. Terms cash. Remit by Postoffice order, payable at Morristown Tenn., or by Registered letter or New York exchange, to Tate Spring, Tenn. Have shipped over 200 barrels during the last year.

COMFORTABLE HACKS

and a daily mail will run from Morristown to the Spring, 10 miles during the entire season.

I will take great pleasure in promptly answering all letters of inquiry.

498 july29...wtf THOS TOMLINSON.

GEORGIA, Campbell County.

Ordinary's Office, July 2, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that on the first day of June, 1877, the Executors named in the last will of Robert Jackson, late of said county, deceased, renounced and refuse to take any part in the probate of said will, and no person has applied for administration on the estate of said Robert Jackson, and that in terms of the law, administration with the will annexed, will be vested in the Clerk of the Superior Court, or some other fit and proper person on the first Monday in August next, unless some valid objection is made to his appointment.

Given under my official signature.

R. C. BEAVERS,
Ordinary.

123 july5...w4w

A GOOD WELL can be made in one day with our 4 foot WELL AUGER. Send for our auger book. U. S. AUGER Co., St. Louis, Mo. 1439 may1-weowly

50 Fine Cards, Damask, Repp, Etc., with name on all, 13c. F. C. LYMAN, Clintonville, Conn. 106 june12...w13t

... & THE FOOLS.

...Lottery Peels the ...the Unsuspicious.

...and in the New York Sun an expose of a very pretty swindle that is being played upon the good people of Georgia. It is a clever trick, and has doubtless already bitten many of the fools. We therefore give them the expose The watches in question are worth

ABOUT $5 A PECK.

The Sun, heading the article "Information for Those for Whom Special Schools Should Be Established," says: "A gentleman of Quitman, Ga., lately received a notice headed "Prizes Drawn in the Forty-seventh Series of the Royal Havana Lottery." It was dated Havana, Cuba, July 10, 1877, and read:

Mr. ——: You are hereby notified that your ticket in the forty seventh series of the Royal Havana Lottery has drawn a gold watch and chain, valued at $ 60 The commission due our agents, Messrs. Russell & Co., for transacting business in the United States, is ten per cent. on all prizes drawn, which makes the amount due on your prize $16, which you can pay to the express agent after you have examined the goods On receipt of this notice write to Messrs. Russell & Co, 37 Bond street, New York, and let them know by what express you wish the watch and chain shipped.

E. K. ESPETITELLTO, Actuary.

The Quitman gentleman never had a ticket in the Havana lottery, and, consequently, was at a loss to account for the receipt of this notice from the gentleman with the extraordinary name. With commendable zeal in the cause of truth, therefore, he sent to the Sun for investigation, and, accordingly, a reporter for the Sun called at 37 Bond street yesterday afternoon. On the plate glass windows was painted, "Russell & Co., Manufacturers of Kingston Gold Watches and Jewelry." Within was a young man with a foreign cast of countenance and a roving eye. He stood behind two large glass show cases, laden with gaudy jewelry. He was talking earnestly to a countryman, and showing him watches and chains. Finally, the country man received a neat box containing a watch and chain, and laid down $15, at the same time he took out a paper that was headed, "Louisiana Lottery" After writing a receipt the countryman departed, a badly cheated man.

It was the reporter's turn next. He said: "A friend of mine in the south wished me to inquire about a watch that this notice calls for."

The foreign young man took the notice, and glanced sharply at the reporter, and presumedly took in his guilelessness at a glance. He did not examine any books to ascertain whether the notice was regular, but immediately opened the show case and took out a watch.

"Is this watch worth $160?" was the reporter's inquiry.

"That is what the Havana Lottery company estimate it at; but it is really worth only $60"

"Then your commissions would be only $6?"

"Oh, no; we receive ten per cent of their estimate."

"Is this case gold?"

"No, it is Kingston metal, heavily plated."

This case is marked Ulysee Pelet, Lockle, which seems peculiar if the case was as the clerk said, made in this country The reporter examined other watches, but was not suited The watches are of a kind that can readily be bought for $5 and the chains for $1 25.

THE TYPHOID FEVER.

No Cause for Alarm—The Disease Under Control.

There are several cases of typhoid fever in the city at present, and some alarm is being felt at the growth of the disease. There were two deaths from this cause on last Saturday, and fears were expressed that the disease might become epidemic.

NO GROUNDS FOR ALARM.

There are absolutely no grounds for such a fear. An epidemic is almost an impossibility in Atlanta. Typhoid fever has never taken an epidemic shape here. In 1864, there were a great many cases in the city a number of which terminated fatally; but this was during the war, when the drainage system was destroyed, when the city was overcrowded with ill-fed soldiers, and it was next to impossible to obtain proper remedies

At present none of these difficulties exist, and the disease is being very generally controlled. The cases are thoroughly sporadic, and are not more numerous than is usual at this season An interview with two of our leading physicians convinces us that the present type of disease is a light one. Still, typhoid, is at its vest, a most insiduous form of fever, and it will be advisable for all those who are at all subject to this or similar disease to prepare their systems to resist it successfully and at the first symptoms of trouble, to put themselves under the charge of a physician. "A dose in time saves nine."

JOHN COPPAGE.

His Daylight Game of Poker—An Interruption by Boys in Blue—Consternation at Fulton County Jail.

There has been a lookout in the city for some time past for one John Coppage, who is accused of several naughty deeds, among which may be mentioned assault with intent to murder, burglary, &c. He had eluded the vigilance of our police, and it began to be doubtful whether he could be found in these parts Monday night Officers Saulsbury and Jones thought they had a plan by which they could grab their man. They obtained permission to go in search of him and after

CAREFULLY DISGUISING THEMSELVES,

proceeded to a quarter of the city near the suburbs where they supposed him to be concealed. After watching several hours they failed to see any clue of Coppage and were somewhat discouraged. About daybreak, however, they found him in a pine thicket engaged in a pleasant occupation. He was seated on the ground intently enjoying a game of

DRAW POKER

with two or three negroes. It was a pity to interrupt such a peaceful scene, but it had to be done. Officer Jones came to the city and told Captain White that he had spotted the game, and asked for assistance to prevent the possibility of his escape. Captain White mounted, and attended by officers Gadson and Owens, at once proceeded to the quarter where the festive Coppage was communing with his friends. The policemen came upon him all at once and surprised him no little The game was broken up at once, the darkies precipitately scattering and Coppage taking confidently to his heels He was quite surrounded, but he ran most adroitly, and came very near giving his pursuers the slip more than once. He was watching his nearest pursuer, and was about to dodge him when Captain White rode up behind him and laid such a grip on his neck that he at once concluded against the expediency of escape. He was bought into the city and is yet in the station house. He is said to be a typical hard case with a long black record and a dozen outstanding warrants against him. His last feat was the rocking of a house in this city, which he did most effectually and to the terror of its inmates. He has a long score to settle.

SAVED BY A DOG.

The Animal Rewarded.

We learn that a few days since there occurred an incident on Decatur street which illustrates the sagacity and affection of the New Foundland dog. A little child, while playing in the street, fell into a pool of water in which he would

SOON HAVE DROWNED.

No human help was near and the fate of the little creature was almost sealed when he was caught by a firm but tender grasp and pulled out of the water. A large New Foundland had seen the child fall and with that almost human instinct peculiar to this noble animal, had come to his rescue and

SAVED HIS LIFE

The dog is now quite a hero in the neighborhood. All the children love him and delight to treat him with every kindness. Mr. Frank Ryan, the city clerk, heard of the incident and inquired if the dog had a tag. He had not, and Mr. Ryan at once sent one and ordered it tied securely around his neck, that the dog catcher might not seize such a noble animal.

FULTON COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Anniversary at Ponce de Leon To-day.

The anniversary of the Fulton Sunday School Association will be held at Ponce de Leon Springs to-day The exercises begin at 10 a. m.

A very large attendance is expected. There is in the association about thirty-gve schools all well organized. Some of them number as many as gve hundred pupils. Nearly every one of these schools will be present as schools or by delegations at to day's anniversary. We learn that the street car company has made all necessary arrangements to carry out the crowd. Cars will leave the National hotel and carry all for five cents each. The annual exercises, reports, etc, will be quite interesting. The address will be made by Rev. J. B. Ford, who is a pleasant speaker. This will be one of the most important Sunday school meetings held in the state this year and all who love the great work will enjoy it.

Station House Report.

Yesterday was the busiest time of the week for police work

Henry L. Davis, colored, was arrested for larceny.

John Coppage was seized on a warrant for assault with intent to murder.

Tom Hammond, colored, was arrested on charge of slander, but was released for want of prosecution.

About twenty city cases were made out during the day, insuring a lively recorder's court for this morning. That officer had his hands quite full yesterday. The court netted a handsome sum for the city.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Professor C. W. Smith, of Wesleyan Female college, passed through the city yesterday en route for Toccoa and the Teachers' convention.

—Joe Jones, of the Macon Telegraph, is interviewing leading citizens on the postal convention He says two cocktails will make the grimmest of them talk.

—Among the latest arrivals at the Kimball house are J H H Polhill wife and son, Louisville, Ga; Miss S E Ellison, F C Ellison, W H Ellison, of Talbot county; Wm H Dyer, New Orleans; W L Graham, Memphis.

—Green McArthur, one of the most influential negroes in Columbus, was the manager of the excursion which came from that city to Atlanta. On Monday he presented Ed Terry and another of his colored friends with a fine hat each. Soon afterwards Terry and the other obliged party, carried their benefactor to Lewis Clark's and presented him with a fine gold-headed cane. The recipient of the cane made a very neat speech in reply to some remarks in presentation They all then boarded the train and went home in fine humor.

—Rev. Dr. Henderson, of Kentucky, preached a very excellent sermon at the Second Baptist church Sunday morning, from the text "And I, if I be lifted up shall draw all men to me. This he said, signifying what manner of death he should die" Dr Henderson is, we believe, superintendent of the public schools of Kentucky, and is, as his sermon very clearly indicated, a gentleman of very fine intellect and exquisite culture. At night Hon D B Hamilton, member of the constitutional convention from Rome, preached a very fine sermon in the same church. Rarely have two as excellent sermons been preached in one church the same day.

—B. M. Wilkis, Esq, of LaGrange, Ga., is reported to be the owner of a gold mine that several English and American miners have examined and pronounced one of the richest in the world. They say he has been offered and has refused $100,000 for it.

—Mrs. Lewis H. Clark has returned to the city after an absence of four weeks in Nashville.

—The following are among the arrivals of the National: E W Martin, LaGrange, Texas; George C Lewis, Savannah; W A Morgan, Georgia.

—Charlie King, the Greensboro boss, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. Will C. Dawson, formerly of Atlanta, now of Savannah, is in the city among his old friends.

—Mr. Stephens looks stronger than he did when he first arrived in the city.

—H. M. Lanier, Baltimore, L G. Schuessler, Columbus; John J Black, Rome; C E Anderson; St. Louis; John Peabody, Columbus; E W Ward, Cincinnati, are in the city.

—Col. W. A. Lofton was incorrectly reported as voting to reduce the governor's term. He was not in his seat when the vote was taken on this question—being absent on account of sickness If he had been present he would have cast his vote for 1880.

—Colonel Grasty, general agent of the Carolina Central Dispatch line, left yesterday afternoon via the Kennesaw route for the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs Shall we tell it? Is it true, Colonel, that you have loitered unscathed for years among soft-eyed beauties in the moonlit bowers and sparkling fountains of the Alhambra, on the vine clad hills of *la belle* France, and amid the olive groves of Italy, to find your fate at last in one of Virginia's blue-eyed and fair-haired daughters at the foot of the Blue Ridge? Will you acknowledge then, that your loved Andalusia and blooming Sicily cannot furnish one to compare with Virginia's little blondes in our own American land? We say nothing, but alas! Who shall bridle Madame Rumor's thousand tongues?

FACT AND RUMOR.

—We return thanks to Judge C. C. Green for some of the finest peaches of the season One dozen of them measured each twelve inches in circumference. They were raised on his farm on the Chattahoochee river, and belong to the variety known as the Tinally. We received also a fine mountain sprout water melon from Judge Green, as sweet and delicious as the peaches.

—The first open boll of Fulton county cotton came in yesterday. It was taken from the farm of Mr. Pitts, on the road to Decatur.

—Fluted edged note paper is the latest

—The Air-Line train yesterday afternoon carried out seven coaches all well filled. A large number of ladies and gentlemen left for the teachers' convention. Quite a number of Odd Fellows went to Gainesville to attend the meeting of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the order in that city to-day.

—It is time we were hearing from one of our many musical clubs. A classical concert would be highly enjoyed by the members of the con. con.

—About two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen visited the library rooms yesterday.

—The Jewish synagogue will be dedicated on the 5th of September.

—The dog catcher has, in his own classic language, "put out the lights of 467 canines since he began this season." The council has exempted New Foundland dogs and rat terriers from the operation of the law.

—Guilford the organist. G. P. Guilford, the well known organist, has kindly offered to furnish one of his elegant cabinet organs from his warerooms on Whitehall street, for the great Sunday school jubilee at Ponce de Leon to-day, and will preside over it during the exercises.

—Bananas, pine apples, apricots, and all kinds of fruit at Lagomarsino's, near the railroad crossing.

—Railroad travel is improving.

—A negro on the suburbs intends to raise fine dogs for a living.

—Private theatricals are all the rage among the elite of the city.

—Go out to Ponce de Leon to-day and see the grand Sunday school festival.

—The session of city council Monday night lasted until half past ten o'clock.

—The city hall park is the favorite place for evening promenades. The rustic seats are very popular. They hold just two, with a reasonably tight fit.

—The Irving Literary club now claims to be a fixed institution.

—The police had a lively time yesterday, and put in some good work.

—The city council is down on peddlers of pictures, and in fact is strict with all sorts of itinerant traders.

Georgia Teachers' Association.

Correspondence of The Constitution.

TOCCOA CITY, August 6th, 1877.

A large number of teachers from all parts of Georgia, and several from other states, have gathered here to attend the eleventh annual meeting of the Georgia Teachers' association, which convenes to-morrow morning Among the delegates present are distinguished educators from Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky, others from Virginia and South Carolina are expected.

The object of the association is the diffusion of knowledge in regard to education and the discussion of all subjects specially pertaining to the teacher's calling. The present meeting promises to be unusually interesting and profitable, as topics of great importance to the cause of education will be discussed by men of weight and ability.

Among the members in attendance we rejoice to see many fair women belonging to that noble band, the female teachers of Georgia—some of them pretty, bright-eyed girls yet in their teens.

We notice among the gentlemen present Hon. G. J. Orr, Prof. Sanford, Prof. Dav. W. Lewis, Dr. Means, Prof. B Mallon, Prof. George Little, Dr A W Calhoun, Hon. Samuel Barnett, and Col. A. P. Mooty, of Georgia; Hon. H. A. M Henderson, of Kentucky; Rev. H. T. Morton, of Tennessee; and Prof. O. D. Smith, of Alabama It is expected that Hon. Joseph B. Cumming, Hon W. P. Price, Rev. Dr. Haygood, and other men of note, will certainly arrive to-morrow.

The members were hospitably received by the good people of Toccoa city, and are comfortably provided for at the hotels and private residences. The association assembles and organizes for business to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. A succinct report of its proceedings from day to day will be prepared and forwarded to THE CONSTITUTION.

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advise frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's ... remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake ... particularly evident when taken ... affected by a change ... should leave home ... safeguards

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Mr. John H. Flynn Confined to His Bed

Mr. John H. Flynn was the victim of an accident, about ten days ago,

THAT PROMISED VERY SERIOUS RESULTS.

He was engaged at the Western and Atlantic railroad shops in testing some new-made wheels. An arc of one of the wheels, which was very hot, flew off when he struck it with his hammer, and hit him on the lower part of the leg—inflicting a painful but not a dangerous wound.

A strike of the hands on the road was feared about that time, and Mr. Flynn refused to give his wounded leg any rest. At length he was forced to take to his bed, and shortly after erysipelas set in. Dr Pinckney, who is in charge of Mr. Flynn, has just succeeded in averting the erysipelas, and promises to have the gallant old veteran on his feet again in a few days Mr. Flynn's many friends will be pained to hear of his illness.

CHASING A THIEF

He is Brought Down by a Pistol Ball—A Plucky Fight to the End

Henry L. Davis is a colored sharper of wide fame He is the slyest dog for midnight work, and his tricks are so intricately vain his ways so provokingly dark that the honest officers of the land have had a hard time catching up with him. There have been warrants out for him for some days past, but he has not been found and they have grown dingy in the hands of the officers.

Yesterday morning, however, he was surprised. Captain White and Officers Manly, Saulsbury and Clark, found where their game slept, and they resolved to surprise him. They proceeded early to his house, in the fourth ward, where they attempted an entrance and found the doors

SECURELY BARRED.

They demanded an entrance, but were refused. After another demand the officers proceeded to force the doors open. They had just gotten inside when Davis jumped out the back door and began a lively movement toward the eastern horizon Sharp chase was given at once, but the fleet darkey was gaining every minute on his pursuers and would soon have been gone. Captain White demanded him to stop or take the chances of a pistol shot. This only made him spring faster and the captain, seeing that he must do something, quickly

TOOK QUIET AIM

and pulled trigger. The darkey turned a little and showed plainly that he was hit. He soon slackened his pace and stopped. Before he was captured he made a stubborn fight and never gave in to the last. He dealt healthy blows in all directions about him, but was at last exhausted and taken into custody. He was carried to the station house and then to the jail. He is charged with stealing some lumber from Mr. H. L. Davis on the Air Line road and is also accused of other rascality.

SABBATH MUSIC

Trinity Church.

It is a real pleasure to hear such singing as was done at Trinity church on Sunday by the excellent choir. The anthems at night, "Trust in the Lord" and "Praise the Lord," were especially well understood. We are told by regular attendants at this elegant and delightfully cool church, that the thanks of the congregation and choir are mainly due Professor V T. Barnwell, the proficient instructor of music, for the refreshing effects of sacred song as felt by those who are fortunate enough to attend Trinity church.

Funeral of James M Bradley

The funeral of Mr James M. Bradley took place yesterday morning and was attended by a large number of friends who mourn his loss. He had been a conductor on the Western and Atlantic railroad a number of years prior to his death. He was very well known in the city and all along the line of the road. He was a man of irreproachable character, and had a host of warm friends who will ever remember him.

Georgia Female College.

The announcement of this educational institution appears in this issue. It is known all over Georgia. Mrs. George Y Browne, the principal, is a lady of great culture, and is a most successful manager of the college. The attendance the past term was large. Young ladies from various parts of Georgia attend Every facility of instruction is afforded and the best influences are thrown around the pupils. By addressing Mrs George Y. Brown, principal, a catalogue and full particulars can be obtained

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York City.*

... feb17—deod&wim

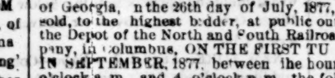
Advertising.

IF YOU WANT

Customers,	Aught
Boarders,	To be Bought,
Agents,	Silver or Gold,
Clerks	Merchandise Sold,
Servants or Place,	Good to Appraises
Lawyer or Case	Opening Days
Musical Teachers,	To announce;
Popular Preachers,	Houses or Acres,
Cooks	Butchers or Baker,
Books,	Boats,
To Hire or Let,	Votes,
Offices	..., Skirt or Flounce,
Basement,	A Cure for Disease,
First Floor	A handy Valise,
Casement,	A Muslin Chemise,
To Purchase a Pet—	Cheese,
Horse	Teas,
Mare,	Bees,
Monkey or Bear,	Peas;
Bloodhound or Spitz,	Or are prone
Fee from Fits,	To make known
To Hire a Hall,	Your Store,
A Tender of ...ars,	Hostelry,
A Driver of Cars,	Dry Goods,
An Elegant Carriage,	Upholstery,
An Opulent Marriage,	Picnics,
Play, Concert or Ball,	Excursions,
Skates,	Knick-knacks,
Plates;	Diversions,
To sell to gay creatures	Clothes ready made,
Diamonds,	Increase of Trade,
Pearls,	Coals, Coke and Wood,
Rings,	Pictures,
Curls,	Lectures,
Or wash for their features.	All kinds of Food
To buy any old thing,	Works on Theology
O to sell any old thing;	Magic, Astrology,
Cats,	Wealth or Felicity
Rats,	World-wide Publicity
Mats,	Flags,
Flats,	Bags,
Bats,	Rags,
	Nags,
Pantaloons, Hats,	Dress Shirts or Collars,
Resplendent cravats,	Almighty Dollars,
Mutton or Beef;	House to Rent,
Financial Relief,	Store, Tenement.
Stocks,	Cash to be Lent
Clocks,	Cash to be Spent,
Locks,	Scent,
Socks,	Tent,
Portmanteau or Box,	Roman Cement,
Pig Sheep or Ox,	Magnificent,
Or even a Bear—	Go
Then in a trice	Read the advice
Take the advice	Far beyond price
Written below—	Written below—

ADVERTISE IN THE CONSTITUTION!

Attention, Capitalists!!



SALE OF North and South Railroad.

OFFICE OF NORTH AND SOUTH R. R. Co., COLUMBUS, GA., August 1, 1877.

UNDER and in pursuance of an order issued from the Executive Department of the State of Georgia, on the 26th day of July, 1877, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at the Depot of the North and South Railroad Company, in Columbus, ON THE FIRST TUESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1877, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., the following property, to-wit:

All the property of the North & South Railroad, now in my possession as Agent for the State, consisting as follows:

The Charter of said Road, with all of its rights and franchise from Columbus to Rome, all of which has been surveyed and about 64 miles graded, 20 miles laid with "T" rail, 30 pounds per yard, now in operation (gauge 3 feet), 1,551 feet turn outs, 8 depot buildings, 6 shanties, 1 locomotive and equipment, 1 first class passenger car, 1 second class passenger car, 1 small four wheel baggage car, 4 freight box cars, 10 platform cars, 1 lever car, 2 pole cars, 2,153 pounds railroad spikes, 1 set section master's tools (10 hands), 4 car bumpers, 1 oil tank, 2 heating stoves, 1 engineer's box for stationary 2 pine tables, 4 extra grease boxes, 1 water bucket, dipper and wash pan, 1 wash stand, 1 common pine wardrobe, 5 common chairs, 1 letter press, 2 office desks, 9 paper files, 1 Fairbank's scales, 1 vise, 1 iron safe (second hand), undivided half of lot 23 Floyd county, Georgia, 60 acres.

Said sale to be made for cash or for bonds of this State, or for bonds of the Company endorsed in behalf of the State under the authority of the act approved October 24, 1870.

WM. REDD, Jr.,
Agent of the State of Georgia.

51 aug4...d1aw4w

Atlanta Post Office.

ATLANTA, GA., June 3, 1877.

	MAILS ARRIVE		MAILS CLOSE	
AIR LINE R. R.	8 45	A.M	1 30	P.M
A. & W. P. R. R.	2 20	P.M.	8 30	A.M.
W. & A. R. R.	9 15	A.M.	1 30	A.M.
	10 17	P.M.	1 35	P.M.
GEORGIA R. R.	6 40	A.M.	8 30	A.M.
	6 20	P.M.	1 30	P.M.
CENTRAL R. R.	5 00	A.M.	12 40	P.M.
	1 16	P.M.	8 30	P.M.

Douglasville, Georgia, Mail arrives on Monday and Thursdays at 3 p m, and leaves Tuesday and Fridays at 7 a m.

Relief for the Afflicted

DR TUTT'S PILLS

Meet the wants of those who need a safe and reliable medicine. The immense demand which has so rapidly followed their introduction is evidence that they do supply this want, and proves them to be

THE MOST POPULAR PILL

ever furnished the American people. The highest medical authorities concede their superiority over all others, because they possess alterative, tonic, and healing properties contained in no other medicine. Being strongly Anti-Bilious, they expel all humors, correct a vitiated state of the system, and, being purely vegetable, they do not, like other pills, leave the stomach and bowels in a worse condition than they found them, but, on the contrary, impart a healthy tone and vigor before unknown.

OUR WORDS INDORSED

Dr. C. L. MITCHELL, Ft. Meade, Fla., says: *"I know the superiority of your pills, and want to see them used instead of the worthless compounds sold in this country."*

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky., says: *"Tutt's pills are worth their weight in gold."*

Had Sick Headache & Piles 30 Years.

"I am well. Gaining strength and flesh every day." . . . R. S. Austin, Springfield, Mass.

He Defies Chills and Fever.

"With Tutt's pills, we defy chills. Illinois owes you a debt of gratitude." F. R. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

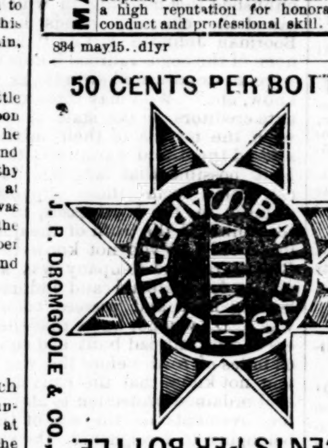
Gray hair is changed to a glossy black by a single application of this dye. It is easily applied, acts like magic, and is as harmless as spring water. Never disappoints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

OBSTACLES to MARRIAGE — **REMOVED.**

Happy Relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. **Manhood Restored.** Impediments to marriage removed New method of treatment New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

384 may15..d1yr

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE



J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

This is the CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PURGATIVE

Before the public. Is a delicious beverage, and as pleasant and sparkling as a glass of Soda Water. Far superior to sickening pills. It is held in high repute by physicians and surgeons for the speedy cure of Constipation, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Colic, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Kidney Affections, etc., etc. For those who lead a sedentary or closely-confined life, and become of a constipated habit, it acts like a charm. It is specially prepared for the masses, is put up in large bottles, and sold by all Druggists at fifty cents. No family, no mother, no one traveling, no close student, no sewing girl, should fail to use it.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sold in Atlanta by PINSON & HOLT. 80 july4..d& wtf

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. **SYPHILIS** positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; **Gonorrhea, GLEET,** Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture) Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

... —d&wly

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggists has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y. oct20-deod&wly

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggists has the ingredients.

Address Dr. JAQUES & CO, Cincinnati, Ohio. dec5,1876—d&wly

SUFFERERS from LOST MANHOOD, SYPHILIS, or any disease caused by indiscretion, why have given up all hope after trying in vain all the so-called remedies, will find the only sure relief by calling at, or sending stamp for free, confidential and beneficial advise to the old **Western Medical Institute, 127 Sycamore St, Cincinnati.** Write or call and examine in Museum of Life Size Models of **cases cured,** and you will be convinced it is the only Institute that **has and can** can agreeably treat these ailments **No charge** to respectable person for treatment till cured 485 apr28...d1y&24days

Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life restores manhood and the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in 4 weeks, from whatever cause arising. Failure impossible. Beware of advertisers who offer so-called Free Prescriptions that are useless, and finally prove ruinously expensive Whatever has merit must cost a fair price. **$3** per case. Sent by express anywhere Sole Agent, Dr. JOS. JACQUES, 7 University Place, New York Druggists supplied.
61 aug5,1877...d1y

VALENTINE'S COACH VARNISHES.

A fresh supply just received.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Wholesale Druggists.

MASURY'S Coach Colors

Are superior to any in the market.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Wholesale Druggists.

SUPERIOR WHITE LEAD AND OILS.

Dealers and consumers who desire reliable goods of this kind cannot do better than to send us their orders.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Wholesale Druggists.

794 may29 d3m

JOHN A. HOOD,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Corn, Oats, Wheat, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, &c.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ORDERS.

Philadelphia, East Tenn.

62 aug5..d1m sun wed

Libel for Divorce.

Chas. Geer vs. Caroline Geer.—Divorce. Fulton Superior Court.

IT appearing to the Court by the return of the Sheriff that defendant does not reside in Fulton county, and it being represented to the Court that she lives beyond the limits of the State of Georgia: Ordered, that service be perfected by publication in The Atlanta Constitution as the law requires, and that defendant appear and answer or stand in default. April 16, 1877.

J B REDWINE,
Attorney for Libellant.

A true extract from the minutes.
WM. H. VENABLE, D. C.

... mayl. d1am3m

$250 per month guaranteed, to sell the Sheffield White Wire Clothes Lines, GUARANTEED TO LAST A LIFE TIME. Address Sheffield Wire Works, 538 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
... july3...wcow6w

Educational.

Southern Female College,

— AT —

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA

WITH a corps of nine practical teachers, opens the 35th annual session the 26th of September, and closes June 19th, without vacation. In addition to the present commodious buildings, a new Chapel, 50x100 feet, will be erected this fall. The highest advantages in the literary, music and art departments furnished at lowest charges. Our pupils bear off the premiums for excellence in music and art—twelve in recent years. Drawing, calisthenics and vocal music free. Board, with washing, lights and fuel, $155 per annum Tuition, $50; Music $50; Art, $5 to $50. Write for Catalogue Correspondence solicited.

373 july21...deod1m I F. COX, Pres't

Important to Parents and Guardians

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation,

NEAR WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have been a subject of surprise to the native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity in dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum) will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia

Refer to John H. Flynn, W. S. Thomson and General W. S. Walker.

188 apr14 dsun&wed.to.june30, 1878

Patapsco Female Institute

TERMS, $300 PER YEAR.

Address **Mrs. R. H. ARCHER,** Principal,

276 july15 d3m Ellicott City, Maryland.

Freehold Institute,

FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY,

Boarding School for Boys.

REV. A. G. CHAMBERS, PRINCIPAL.

456 july26..d1m

Bellevue High School,

BEDFORD CO., VIRGINIA.

ON Va & Tenn. R. R, 15 miles west of Lynchburg. For boys and young men. Full corps of teachers. Instruction thorough and course complete. Most liberal provision for comfort and improvement of pupils. Sessions opens **15th September** For circular of special information, address **WILLIAM R. ABBOTT. Principal, Bellevue, P. O.**

...uly 0...deod2m

BALTIMORE SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS. Established in 1842. Principals—MRS. WILSON M. CARY, MRS. GEN JNO PEGRAM, Nos. 197 and 199 North Charles Street. French the Language Spoken.

349 july19...deod2m

EDGEWORTH School for Young Ladies,

No. 59 Franklin Street,

Balimore, Maryland.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE PRINCIPAL.

THE next annual session will begin on THURSDAY, September 20th, 1877.

For circulars apply to the Principal.

342 july19...d1m

Emory College

THE Fall Term begins the first Wednesday in September.

The ordinary expenses, including tuition, board, books, washing, lights, fuel, etc., may be covered by from $180 to $240 for the Collegiate year.

The Faculty is full; the curriculum thorough; the discipline rational; the location healthful; the society good; the institution prosperous.

For further information apply to
ATTICUS G HAYGOOD, President,
418 july22...d1m Oxford, Ga.

Monroe Female College,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA:

THE Fall Session of this popular and established Institution will open August 20, 1877. Board and Tuition in the literary department for four months, will cost in advance, only $68 80

Music extra (if desired)........... 20 00

French Painting or Drawing (extra)...... 12 00

Arrangements have been made for securing the services of Rev. H C Hornady, A. M., who, at an early day, will give his best efforts to enlarge the efficiency and useful of the Institution. Those who would secure for their daughters superior educational advantages, with facilities for high attainments in the Arts, would do well to consider the claims of this Institution.

For further particulars apply to
R. T. ASBURY, President, or
S. G. HILLYER, D D.

374 july21 11m thur tues sun

Augusta Female Seminary,

STAUNTON, VA.

THE largest first class institution for young ladies in Virginia, with an able corps of twenty-five teachers.

Opens the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1877.

For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to

MISS M. J. BALDWIN, Principal,
315 july17...d2m Staunton, Va.

Kirkwood High School.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CHAS. M. NEEL........................RECTOR.

THE FALL SESSION WILL BEGIN AUGUST 20th

The members of the School board with the Rector, and receive careful *Home Training.*

Boys of evil influence will be returned to their friends.

It is proposed in this School to offer to the public thorough instruction and good discipline in the preparation of boys for College or Life.

Board and Tuition, Fall Session, $104, *in advance.* 440 july25..d1m

Wesleyan Female College,

MACON, GEORGIA.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

WILL BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1877

The advantages in the Literary, Musical and Art Departments are unsurpassed.

In point of health Macon is the second of all cities in the United States, containing as many as ten thousand inhabitants

The price of Board and Regular Tuition for half the annual session is $125 00 to $140 00, which must be paid in advance.

There is an extra charge for Music, Drawing, Painting and French.

For Catalogue apply to
Rev W. C. BASS, D. D, President, or
Rev. C. W. SMITH, D. D., Secretary.
267 july14...dtoct1

PIO NONO COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Full Classical and Commercial Course.

THIS COLLEGE, situated on a delightful eminence, two miles from the city of Macon, with splendid grounds and healthy location, offers every advantage to the student for exercise and health.

Studies will be resumed Tuesday, September 25th, 1877.

For particulars send for Catalogue.
REV. C. P. GABOURY, President.
466 july27 deod1m

Wesleyan Female Institute

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

WITH over Twenty teachers and officers, ranks among the first schools for young ladies in the United States. In the beautiful Valley of Virginia, far famed for health. Attended by pupils from fifteen to twenty States. Great economy in expenses required. Session opens September 29th, 1877.

Board and Tuition for entire scholastic year $240

For catalogue and full information, address
REV W. A. HARRIS, D.D., President,
384 july22...deod&w6w Staunton, Va

Vanderbilt University.

THE THIRD SESSION will begin September 1, 1877 Tuition for the whole session—In Biblical Department, free; in Literary Department, $60; in Law Department, $80; other fees, $17.

The Medical Department will open October 1 Fee for attendance, $65.

For catalogues, apply to J. M. Leech, Secretary of the Faculty, Nashville, Tenn.

L C. GARLAND, Chancellor.
342 july..d2 aw1m

Virginia Military Institute,

LEXINGTON, VA.

THOSE desirous of obtaining admission into this well known STATE INSTITUTION as CADETS will apply without delay to the undersigned. Provision is made for full discipline and instruction during the months of JULY and AUGUST, preparatory to the resumption of regular studies on the 1st of SEPTEMBER.

FRANCIS H SMITH,
337 july20...decd1m&wtse5 Superintendent.

SOUTHERN Masonic Female College,

COVINGTON, GEORGIA.

FALL SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 5TH Administration unchanged. Board reduced, in good families and in College, to $15 per month, washing and towels extra.

What has been termed as club rates will be given to those paying monthly, in advance, where Music is taken, with Board, tuition in College Classes and Music—no extra except washing towels—for $25 per month. Whole cost per annum $2..

Success of good students guaranteed. Send for Catalogues.

J. N. BRADSHAW, President.

Covington, Ga., July 27, 1877.
14 aug4...d2t&wit

Educational.

Georgia Female College,

MADISON, GEORGIA.

THE FALL TERM of this popular institution begins on Monday, September 17th, 1877, with a full corps of competent and experienced teachers. Board, fuel and lights, per session, $75 00. Music Painting and Languages extra. No charges for Callisthenics. For full particulars address Mrs. GEO. Y. BROWNE, Principal.

49 aug4 d3m

LaGrange Female College

THE FALL TERM of this institution will open AUGUST 22d instant, (and not on the 15th as stated in the late Catalogue) under a full Board of Instruction

Mrs. C. E. MALLARD, a most accomplished and experienced Teacher, will have charge of the Music Department.

Expense for board, washing, lights, fuel, literary tuition and incidentals, $82 00.

For further information address

J. R. MAYSON, President.

42 aug3...deod1m

Atlanta Medical College,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE Twentieth Annual Course of Lectures will commence October 15. 1877, and close March 1, 1878

FACULTY:

A. W. GRIGGS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Practice.

J. G. WESTMORELAND, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

W. F. WESTMORELAND, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WM. ABRAM LOVE, M. D., Professor of Physiology

V. H. TALIAFERRO, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JNO. THAD. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy, and Lecturer on Venereal Diseases.

A. W. CALHOUN, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Clinical Ophthalmology and Otology.

J. H. LOGAN A. M. M. D., Professor of General and Medical Chemistry.

JNO. T BANKS, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.

C. W. NUTTING, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Send for Announcement, giving full information.

JNO THAD. JOHNSON,
65 aug5...d&w1m d sun wed Dean.

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

REV. R. H. PHILLIPS Rector, assisted by a full corps of experienced officers The 33d annual session will commence Sept 12th, 1877. Buildings spacious, with gas and hot and cold water. Heated by steam. Extensive grounds. Patronage from 19 states. School first class. Terms moderate Seven churches within 3 minutes walk. For catalogue address the Rector.

422 july28d2taw1m sat wed w1m

St George's Hall for Boys,

14 MILES from Baltimore, on the Western Maryland Railroad, re-opens September 5, 1877. Advantages—accommodation and Situation unsurpassed Terms $250 to $300 per ten months, according to age. Address PROF. JAS C. KINEAR, A. M., Reisterstown, Md.

192 july10...w2m

Engineering.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Instructions very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 13th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. WM L ADAMS, Director.

1 aug1...d1m0

AN ERA OF GOODS TIMES.

MONEY FOR EVERYBODY.

OVER $300,000

In Currency Distributed.

GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES OF

$60,000; $25,000; $15,000; $10,000

SECOND GRAND DRAWING

KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY,

In the City of Louisville, Ky.

Thursday, August 30th, 1877,

OR MONEY RETURNED IN FULL.

Authorized by the Legislature! Sustained by the Courts!

Farmers & Drovers Bank, Louisville, Ky, Deposy

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize	$60,000
1 Prize of	$25,000
1 Prize of	$15,000
1 Prize of	10,000
3 Prizes of $5,000 each	15,000
5 Prizes of $2 000 each	10,000
20 Prizes of $1,000 each	20,000
40 Prizes of $500 each	20,000
100 Prizes of $200 each	20,000
300 Prizes of $100 each	30,000
500 Prizes 50 each	25,000
6000 Prizes of $10 each	60,000

6.972 Cash Prizes, amounting to $310 000

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarter $2 50
11 Tickets $100, 33⅓ Tickets $300,
56⅔ Tickets $500

Remittances can be made by Mail, Express Draft, P. O. Order or Registered Letter, made payable to G W. Barrow & Co.

Reliable Agents wanted everywhere Send references with application to prevent delay.

G. W. BARROW & CO.,
General Managers,
Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

425 july24 d2awin july deod 1n aug w 2t in july and 1st, 2d 3d w in aug 26t



CONSUMERS OF LARD!

Beware of Lard adulterated with **water,** which you can tell by its spitting and sputtering in the frying pan. It is a **fraud** and you are wasting your money in buying it. The old brand of

N. K FAIRBANK & CO. ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO,

is known to be **reliable,** and by calling **always** at your Retail Grocers for

"Fairbank's Lard,"

you will always get a first class article, **entirely free** from water. After reading this, take some of the Lard you are **now** using, put it in a **hot frying pan** and if it **spits and sputters** take it back to your retail grocer and tell him **YOU DON'T WANT "WATERED LARD,"** and that hereafter you **must** have the **genuine** article,

"FAIRBANK'S LARD."

213 jan 18 d4m wed&sat

Fertilizers

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO TURNIPS and other Root Crops for sale, retail or by ton, at MARK W JOHNSON & CO'S.

338 july18. d2taw4w

House and Lot for Sale.

MY RESIDENCE, No. 245 Rawson street, is for sale on terms to suit the purchaser. Nine rooms in the house Three room building attached by covered way, for kitchen and servants Large and commodious stable. Nearly one acre in the lot. Property in good repair and must be sold.

HENRY JACKSON.

Apply at law office of Jackson & Lumpkin, on Marietta street 124 june6...dtf

Havana Lottery

For information and plans apply at once to

BORNIO & BROTHER,

The oldest agency in the United States, established in 1849.

118 may15...3m ...

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of the will of J. H. Calloway, deceased, and an order of the Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, there will be sold on the first Tuesday in August next, before the Court House door in Atlanta, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale:

30 shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the State of Georgia

Also, one share in Atlanta Cotton Factory.

Also five shares of Atlanta Fire Ins. Stock.

Also, ten shares Stock in Air-Line Railroad Company.

Terms cash. W. O. TUGGLE,
181 july3..d1aw4w sun Executor.

Railroad Schedules.

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., March 8, 1877.

ON and after Sunday, March 11, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m

Making connections at Augusta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 49 p m
Arrives at Albany	2 10 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 33 a m
Arrives at Columbus	1 13 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western and Mobile Girard Railroad.

Train on Blakely Extension leaves Mondays Tuesdays, Thursdays and Friday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 40 p
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	10 00 a m
Leaves Eufaula	8 05 p m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	4 10 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 19 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	3 11 p m
Leaves at Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Making connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
W. J. RAOUL,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad, Macon.

North Eastern Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Athens, Ga., June 23, 1877

SCHEDULE North Eastern Railroad, in effect June 23d, 1877. Daily, Sundays excepted:

Leave Athens	4:50 p m
Arrive Lula	6:50 p m
Leave Atlanta via A L R R	4:00 p m
Leave Lula	7:20 p m
Arrive at Athens	9:45 p m

Close connection made at Athens with up day train on Athens Branch Georgia railroad, and at Lula with north bound passenger train on A. & C Air-Line R. R. Passengers from Atlanta to Athens have time for supper at Lula

J. M. EDWARDS,
June 24 1877..dtf Superintendent.

Atlantic and Gulf R. R.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, May 5, 1877.

ON and after Sunday the 6th inst., Passenger Trains on this Road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leave Savannah	daily at	4:00 p m
Arrive at Jesup	"	7 10 p m
Arrive at Bainbridge	"	7:45 a m
Arrive at Albany	"	9:40 a m
Arrive at Live Oak	"	3:50 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville	"	10:00 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee	"	9:20 a m
Leave Tallahassee	"	3:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville	"	3:00 p m
Leave Live Oak	"	8:50 p m
Leave Albany	"	2:30 p m
Leave Bainbridge	"	4:00 p m
Leave Jesup	"	5:05 a m
Arrive at Savannah	"	8:30 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Tallahassee, Brunswick Darien and Macon take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 9:15 a m, daily except Sunday, connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 5:45 p m (daily except Sunday).

No change of cars between Montgomery and Live Oak.

Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Live Oak and Montgomery and Live Oak on this train

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Saturday; for Columbus Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for St. Augustine, Palatka and Enterprise.

Trains on B and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a m

For Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at		6:45 a m
Arrive at McIntosh	"	9:40 a m
Arrive at Jesup	"	11:00 a m
Arrive at Blackshear	"	3:20 p m
Arrive Dupont	"	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont	"	5 0 a m
Leave Blackshear	"	9:05 a m
Leave Jesup	"	12:30 p m
Leave McIntosh	"	2:36 p m
Arrive at Savannah	"	5:15 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Leave Dupont at	5:00 a m
Arrive at Valdosta at	7:00 a m
Arrive at Quitman at	9:00 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	11:15 a m
Leave Thomasville at	1:15 p m
Leave Quitman at	3:20 p m
Leave Valdosta at	4:40 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	6:45 p m

GEO. S HAINES, General Ticket Agent.
H. S. HAINES,
july20..dtf General Superintendent.

SUMMER, 1877.

THE GREAT

Kennesaw Route

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD

ON and after Sunday, June 10th, 1877, trains will leave Atlanta from Union Passenger Depot as follows:

7.30am. Northern Express, (daily) arrives Bristol 11:15 p m, Lynchburg 9:15 a m, Washington 6:25 p m, Baltimore 8:20 p m.

7.30am Little Rock Express, (daily) arrives Chattanooga 12:45 p m, arrives Memphis 7:30 a m. Little Rock 7:15 p. m.

7.30am. Rome Express, (daily) arrives Rome 11:00 a m.

7.30am. Western Express, (daily, arrives Chattanooga 12:45 p m, Nashville 7:35 p m, Louisville 3:30 a m, St. Louis 6:30 p m, Chicago 7:45 p m, Cincinnati 8:05 a m. Pullman Palace Cars Atlanta to Nashville Without change.

7.30am. Texas Express, (daily) arrives at Chattanooga 12:45 p m, Nashville 7:35 p m, Columbus 5:30 a m, Poplar Bluff 6:15 p m, Texarkana 9:10 a m, Sherman 6:40 p m, Dallas 10:25 p m, Fort Worth 12:20 a m, Austin 8:00 a m, Houston 5:40 a m, Galveston 9 a m.

2.35pm. Western Express (daily) arrives Chattanooga 8:30 p m, Nashville 5 00 a m, Louisville 3:40 p m, Cincinnati 8:00 p m, Chicago 7:20 a m, St. Louis 6:30 a m.

2.35pm Texas Express, (daily) arrives Chattanooga 8:30 p m, Memphis 3:00 p m, Little Rock 2:15 a m, Texarkana 9:10 a m, Sherman 6:40 p m, Dallas 10.25 p m, Fort Worth 12:20 a m, Austin 8,00 a m, Houston 5:40 a m, Galveston 9 a m.

2.35pm Lightning Express, north arrives Bristol 4:10 am, Lynchburg 1:15 p m, Washington 9:45 p m, Baltimore 11:30 p m, Philadelphia 3.30 a m, New York 7:00 a m, Boston 8:30 p m.

Pullman Palace Cars leave Atlanta daily by this train for Philadelphia and are attached at Washington, this train carrying Pullman car for New York—virtually no change of cars from Atlanta to New York.

The Kennesaw route has made the quickest time on record between Atlanta and Washington.

2.35pm. Rome Express, (Saturdays only) arrive Kingston 5:25 pm Rome 7:00 p m.

5.20pm. Accommodation, daily, except Sundays, stops at all stations.

THIS IS

THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO TEXAS

FROM THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA

Low Rates

Offered to EMIGRANTS, with Through Cars For further information apply to Mr J A Adair Agent Depot, where Railroad Tickets and Sleeping Car Berths can be secured at all hours during the day.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
June ... ATLANTA GA

Northeastern Railroad OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

ATHENS, GA., July 21, 1877.

IN order to accommodate visitors to the University Commencement an extra train will be run on Northeastern Railroad during the week, beginning July 30th. 1877, as follows:

Leave Athens	3 00 a m
Arrive at Lula	5 00 a m
Arrive at Atlanta via Air-Line	8 15 a m
Leave Lula	5 30 a m
Arrive at Athens	7 45 a m

This train makes close connection going from Athens to Atlanta. The present schedule of regular train makes close connection to Athens—leaving Atlanta at 4 00 p m

Round Trip Tickets to Commencement for One Fare. JAMES M EDWARDS,
july24...62w Superintendent.

Department of the Interior

PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given that after June 30, 1877, all pensioners of the United States, whether Army or Navy, residing in the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and the Indian Territory, will be paid their pensions at the Agency at New Orleans, La.

Very respectfully, J. A. BENTLEY,
Commissioner.

R. H. ISABELLE, U. S. Pension Agent,
152 july... d60d sun New Orleans, La.

Horseshoes Nails Etc.

SHOENBERGER & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

JUNIATA



HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Cut Nails & Spikes,

HORSE SHOE BAR AND SHEET IRON.

Goods warranted equal to any in the market Send for circular in regard to "PICKED NAILS," Corner 15th and Etna Streets.

oct27—1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

Undertakers.



C. H SWIFT, Ag't

FOR

O. H. Jones and W. D. Luckie

DEALER in Metallic and Wooden Burial Caskets and Cases. The only house in the city that sells the celebrated "Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases."

Bodies preserved by the freezing process.

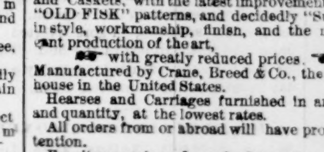
Orders from abroad, by telegram or letter promptly attended to. oct15 d1y

C. BOHNEFELD, Agent,

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker

Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



HAS now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "OLD FISK" patterns, and decidedly "Superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art,

with greatly reduced prices.

Manufactured by Crane, Breed & Co., the leading house in the United States.

Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.

All orders from or abroad will have prompt attention.

Furniture made and repaired to order.
mar9... aug28—codly

Watering Places

New Holland Springs,

(Hall County, Ga., Gainesville, P. O.)

LOCATED 2 miles east of Gainesville, on Air Line R. R., 55 mile post N. E. of Atlanta; E. W Holland and wife, Manager This celebrated watering place is now being thoroughly repaired, and will be ready for the reception of guests by 15th May to November 1st. Good country board will be served up at 50 cents per meal; lodging 50 cents; $2 per day; $10 per week; payable weekly Baggage delivered at Hotel from car shed FREE Extra service, extra charge. The mineral properties of the large spring (flows 15,000 gallons an hour) are Magnesia, Carbonic-acid, Gas, Lime and Iron: and 600 yards north is a spring of Chalybeate and Sulphur water, cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Chronic and Kidney Diseases, General Debility, and creates a ravenous appetite, etc. etc. oyu went to *die,* must leave, *no grave yard here*

EDW. W. HOLLAND,
6 apr6 d4w Manager.



Ginning Engines.

WM. E. TANNER & CO.,

Metropolitan Works,

Canal, 6th and 7th Streets,

RICHMOND.......................VIRGINIA

MANUFACTURERS of Portable and Stationary Engines, Saw Mills, Boilers, Castings of Brass and Iron for Railroads, Mills, Bridges, Narrow Gauge Locomotives.

Ginning Engines a Specialty.

Keep your money in the South, other thing being equal.

Send for illustr...
454 july26..d&

Military Clothing

ESTABLISHED 1824.

The oldest Military Clothing House in the United States Long and favorably known in the Southern trade.

JACOB REED,

301, 303 and 305 S SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Military Companies, Bands and Colleges uniformed at the shortest notice. Satisfaction guaranteed in Cut, Style and Trimming. Prices reasonable.

Lithographs and directions for measurement, with samples of goods, &c, furnished on application.
469 july27...deod3m

Iron Cotton Ties.

DOWN WITH MONOPOLY!

Important Special Notice.

THE AMERICAN COTTON TIE COMPANY, LIMITED, through their unequalled facilities to procure their supply in the most economical way, are enabled to offer the celebrated ARROW COTTON TIES *at the ports* at the price of $2 50 per bundle, less 2½ per cent. discount for cash, and the General Agents, R. W. Rayne & Co., New Orleans, are authorized to sell, through their sub-agencies in this city, either for immediate delivery or upon contracts for future delivery up August, to Factors or Country Merchants on the above named terms, in quantities, from time to time, as may be required, settlement being made on delivery.

The Company having a large stock now on hand and having additionally contracted for abundant supply to meet the entire demand for Cotton Ties, throughout the Cotton States, the celebrated ARROW TIE will be placed upon the market generally, and sold through their agents at less than plain hoop iron is worth, it being the purpose of the Company not only to merit the continued patronage of the planting community, but to meet competition in any form in which it may arise.

AMERICAN COTTON TIE COMPANY, LIMITED.
J. J. McCOMB,
165 may12...d3mo Director.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, **No. 12 Wall St., New York,** make desirable investments in stocks which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports ...



E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS.,

Advertising Agents,

186 W. Fourth St.,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Are authorized to receive advertisements for this paper. Estimates furnished free application.

Send two ... Advertisers' Manual
june... dtf

Business Directory.

AMERICAN SOFT CAPSULE CO'S Metallic Boxed Goods now ready. Address Victor E. Mauger, New York. 732 may10...d3m

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,

Dentist,

63 WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street; Residence 43 Cooper street.
439 july24, 1877..d6m

D. SMITH,

Dentist.

Office 66 and Residence 173 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
nov28,1876—d1y

Lawyers.

ANDREW BATES,

Attorney at Law

GRANT'S NEW BUILDING,
40 Marietta Street,
ATLANTA.........................GEORGIA
71 apr8 1877 d6m

ASA M JACKSON. L. W. THOMAS

JACKSON & THOMAS,

Attorneys at Law

ATHENS, GEORGIA.
718 may9 1877..d1y

J. B. REDWINE,

Attorney at Law,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

OFFICE, No. 14½ Whitehall street, James' Bank Block, room 6. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Special references: Hon, John H. James, Atlanta; General Alfred Austell. 389 june26...dtf

GEO F. WOOTEN,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

I MAKE all kinds of collecting a SPECIALTY, and have in my employ efficient subordinates whose single duty is to assist in finding delinquent debtors, and by continued "dunning" making them pay. No charge for services attaches to any claim unless a collection is made. Office: In Railroad Block, (up-stairs) opposite National Hotel. 00 apr8,1877...d1y

R. A. MASSEY,

Attorney at Law

DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in the counties of Douglas, Campbell, Carroll, Cobb and Paulding, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. jan30,1877—d12m

B. L. BERNER. C. A. TURNER.

BERNER & TURNER,

Attorneys at Law,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

WILL practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to the collection of claims. Refer to Wm. H. Head, Banker, Forsyth, Ga. Dumas & Allen, Cotton Factors, Forsyth, Ga. feb1,1877—d1y

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office, No. 5 Kimball House, First Floor,

Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

SPECIAL ATTENTION to Cases arising under the Commercial Law.
feb1— aug29,1876—d1y

LEONARD PHINIZY,

Attorney at Law,

S. E. Corner Broad and McIntosh streets, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

References by permission—J. M. Bradstreet, Son & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Wm. T. Wheless, resident Commercial Bank, Augusta, Ga; Alfred Baker, President National Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga; Hon. John P. King, Presid at Georgia R.R. & Bk'g Co., Augusta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Y. L. G Harris. President Southern Mutual Ins Co., Athens, Ga. Claims collected in any part of the State feb26,1877—d1y

H. W. BALDWIN,

Attorney at Law

MADISON, GEORGIA.

REFERENCES—Dr. Jo... Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese, Judge Geo. T Bartlett, Col Geo W. Adair. june9—dtf

LUTHER J. GLENN. HOWELL C. GLENN

L. J. GLENN & SON,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the rooms formerly occupied by Gartrell & Wright, in the Muhlenbrink Building, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. dec31—dtf

O. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney at Law

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
mar... dtf

Rule Nisi.

Sarah J. Jackson, et al, vs. Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, et al—Rule Nisi to establish a Lost Deed in Fulton Superior Court.

IT appearing from the return of the Sheriff and the sworn allegations in the above petition, that Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, a defendant in said case, does not reside in Fulton county; and it further appearing that she does not reside in the State of Georgia, it is ordered that the rule nisi be served on the said Mrs. Lucretia Jackson by publication in The Atlanta Constitution, a public gazette of said State, as required by law.

GEO HILLYER, Judge S. C. A. C.

A true extract from the minutes.
W. R VENABLE, D. C. S. C. F. C.
E. A. ANGIER, Petitioners' Attorney.

Sarah J. Jackson and her husband, T. C. Jackson, vs. Mrs. Lucretia Jackson et al.—Rule Ni Si.—Georgia, Fulton county—Petition to establish Lost Deed—Clerk's Office of the Superior Court.

SARAH J. JACKSON having by her petition filed in this office, set forth that James F. Jackson, formerly of said county, made and executed a deed, of which the following is a copy: State of Georgia, Fulton county.

This indenture made this 14th day of October, 1869, between James F. Jackson and Sarah Jackson, both of the county of Fulton, witnesseth; That the said James F. Jackson, for and in consideration of the sum of $400 00, in hand paid by the said Sarah J. Jackson, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, doth, by these presents, give, grant, bargain, alien, sell and convey unto the said Sarah J Jackson, her heirs and assigns, a certain lot of land lying in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, and city of Atlanta, described and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Pulliam and Richardson streets, and running west along Richardson street 60 feet to 10 foot alley, dividing said property from James Dunlop's lot; and thence north along the east side of said alley 180 feet; thence in an easterly direction across a large branch and up a small branch to Pulliam street: thence south 225 feet to the beginning point, containing 1 3-10 acres, be the same more or less. To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises in fee simple forever to the said Sarah J Jackson, her heirs and assigns; and the said James F Jackson will, and his heirs, administrators and executors shall, the said property to the said Sarah J. Jackson forever warrant and defend against the lawful demands of all persons whatever. In testimony whereof the said James F. Jackson, hath hereto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

JAMES F. JACKSON [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
EZRA ANDREWS,
N. R. FOWLER, N. P., F. C.,

and the said original has been lost, which is sworn to, should be established in lieu of the original. And it further appearing by the sworn allegations of said petition that James F. Jackson is dead, and his wife, Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, his legal representative, and that he also left surviving him two minor children, Anna and Jennie, for whom Alex. C. King has been appointed guardian ad litem by this Court: it is, therefore, ordered that the said Mrs. Lucretia Jackson and Alex. C. King, the said guardian ad litem for the two minor children, show Superior any they have, at the next term of first Monday Court of said county. to be held the should not be in October, 1877, why said copy should not be established in lieu of the original.

Witness the Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Judge of said Court, this 14th day of June, 1877.

JAMES D. COLLINS, Clerk.
E. A. ANGIER,
195 july10..d1am3m Petitioners' Attorney.

USE

HOWARD HYDRAULIC CEMENT

FOR

Building Purposes,

SUCH AS

Bridges, Foundations,

Cisterns, Vaults, &c

USED IN

Bridges and Culverts on Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Send for circular.
Address G. H. WARING,
547 may1..d6m Kingston, Ga.

Peach Seed

WANTED BY

Mark W. Johnson & Co.,

32 and 34 Alabama street.
337 july18...d2taw4w

FOR SALE.

One Sawyer's Eclipse Cotton Gin, entirely new, for sale very cheap.

Will sell for barter. Address
CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
39 may 20-d&w

Libel for Divorce.

Georgia, Fulton county—Superior Court, Spring Term, before Hon. George Hillyer. Libel for Divorce—Philip K. Fowler vs. Nancy Jane Fowler.

IT appearing to the Court by the return of the Sheriff, that the defendant does not reside in this county, and it further appearing that she does not reside in this State, it is on motion of counsel, ordered that said defendant appear and answer, at the next term of this Court, else that the case be considered in default, and the plaintiff allowed to proceed. And it is further ordered that this rule be published in The Atlanta Constitution once a month for four months.

REINHARDT & HOOKS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

A true extract from the minutes.
JAMES D. COLLINS, C. S. C.
july1—d1am4m

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar22–dtf

W. C. ASHLEY,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, &c., 33 Broad Street.
255 july13..dtf

CRAIGE & CO.,
31 Peachtree Street.
Will sell the new DOMESTIC at bottom prices for CASH or prompt monthly instalments. The lightest running and best Machines for the least money. Don't fail to see it before buying Machines at high prices.
872 mar30..d1y

W. JENNINGS & CO.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Locks, Hinges, Paints, &c, 38 Decatur Street.
519 july31..d6m f o i

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Barbecue to-day—Z Moore.
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.
Office desk for sale—10 West Alabama et.
Bunch of keys found,
Come, everybody, to—T R Ripley
Rooms for rent—91 Calhoun street.
Fine suburban residence—M A Bell & Son.
For dismission—Daniel Pittman,
Dooley's Yeast Powder.
Dr Bull's Baby Syrup
Andrews' Bazar—W R Andrews.
Baily's Saline Apeprient.
Obituary of Mrs J J Powell.
Donation visit—St. Paul's Church.
Two white girls want situations.
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.
Atlanta Cotton Factory—M R Berry.
Sale of unclaimed freight—Rober Schmidt.

How it is Done.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to retain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.
349 apr22..deod&weowtf

Rupture Cured
BY
MARSH'S CELEBRATED RADICAL CURE,

Truss scientifically applied by Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, of New York, now permanently located at the **Centennial Building, No. 3½ Whitehall street, Room No. 10, Atlanta, Ga.**
The worst cases successfully treated.
Consultation Free
Call and see testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.
Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant.
110 may29..dtf he lp

Dry Goods.

20 pieces Bleaching at 6 and 7c.
1 case Fruit of the Loom, 9c by piece.
Best new Fall Prints at 5 and 6½c.
10 pieces full width Sheeting at 20 and 22½c
1 bale Sea Island at 5c.
Black Grenadine at 10 and 12½c
Black Grenadine at 25 and 35c, former prices 40 and 50c, to close out.
Dress Linen at 15c worth 25c
50 dozen 36 inch Towels at 1 worth 25c.
100 dozen Ladies' Hose at 8c, worth 20c.
50 dozen Brown Balbriggan Hose, Silk Clocked at 25c, worth 50c.
100 dozen Gent's Half Hose at 8c, worth 25c.
50 dozen French-woven Corsets at 50c, worth $1.00 Double width Black Alpaca at 20c, worth 35c. Black Silk at 75c, worth $1 00.
A purchase from Furchgott, Benedict & Co., will save Dry Goods buyers from 15 to 25 per cent. july29 dtf

Bacon for Sale.

One car Tennessee smoked sides will be sold very low to close consignment.
109 aug7..d3t J. W. GOLDSMITH.

Members of the Convention.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact, that I have now a very large stock of assorted Trunks and Satchels, Shoes and Boots, Dry Goods. All of which I will sell to you at remarkable low prices, and it will be to your interest to call at my store before buying a dollar's worth elsewhere
D. STEINHEIMER,
48 Whitehall St,
Sign of Big Trunk.
60 aug5..d2t sun wed 1st col

Bailey's Saline Aperient.

What is it? It is a delightful and sparkling effervescent purgative, acting without pain or sickness, is sold at half price and is far superior to nauseating pills. No lady, no student no traveler, no professional man should be without it. It acts finely upon the bowels, gives the bile a chance to escape and is a splendid diuretic. One dose will convince any one of its great value. aug8—d&w1w

ATLANTA COTTON FACTORY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, Ga., August 3, 1877.

To the Citizens of Atlanta:

Having become convinced that a vigorous increase in the manufacturing interests of Atlanta was required to successfully and permanently protect the value of other city property I have recently given that interest most careful and earnest study. The history and present condition of the Cotton Factory is well known in Atlanta. But I desire to inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity, and especially those seeking investments, that I have carefully examined the condition of the property, and studied the requirements of the company, and it is my deliberate and candid judgment that with one hundred thousand dollars additional capital the success of the company will be put beyond doubt. And I know of no class of investment that promises to be safer, or to yield anything like as good results as the stock of this company I believe that with its improved machinery, and other positive advantages, the Atlanta mill can successfully compete with any mill in the country, notwithstanding its use of steam power.

Acting upon this conviction I have subscribed for one hundred shares of the stock of the company, have given up all other business, and have accepted the office and assumed the duties of treasurer and chief financial agent of the company, and shall henceforth devote my entire time and energies to the business.

I shall, at an early day, call upon our citizens and confidently expect that they will materially aid me in my efforts to start the mill. Independent of the great public benefit of this enterprise to the city, I earnestly commend its stock as a safe and profitable investment, and I promise all who chose to aid in starting this great industry in a large or small amount, that I will give their interests the same care and attention which I have heretofore exercised in my own business,

Respectfully,
M. R. BERRY,
Treasurer A. C. F. Co.

IN enumerating the ills which flesh is heir to, such as Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Nervous Debility, Chills, Torpid Liver, &c., what a comfort to think that a relief from all of them can be obtained by using Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, which can be had of any Druggist for 50 cents. It establishes a permanently healthy action, and its operation is mild and effective. Use Portafine, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder.
441 may2...deow1y&weow1y

THE Buckeye has virtues which lie in the bitter principle called Esculin, which have been utilized for the cure of Hemorrhoids, or Piles. If suffering with that disease use Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, only 50 cents a bottle.
441 may2..deow1y&weow1y

TRUNKS, TRUNKS!

347 assorted Ladies' and Gents' Trunks, Satchels and Straps, for sale, at New York Manufacturers' prices.
D. STEINHEIMER,
48 Whitehall street,
New York Store.
60 aug5...d2t sun wed 1st col

The *gourmet* talks eloquently about truffled quail, *pâte de foie gras* and other such delicacies. Pin him down, though, and you'll find that he admits the supreme importance of good bread, biscuit, rolls, etc. Here all agree on the basis of true gastronomy. To be sure of the most delicious thinks baked from flour you must use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.

The membership of St. Paul's Church will make a donation visit to their Pastor, at the Parsonage, under the management of the Ladies' Parsonage Society, on Tuesday, August 14, 1877, from 3 p. m. to 10 p. m, All the members are requested to participate.
127 aug8...d2t aug8 aug14

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
Carpets! Carpets!

We will offer for the next 30 days unusual bargains in Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, 3-Ply, Ingrain and Cheap Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lace Curtains, Mattings and Upholstery Goods, in order to make room for the largest stock of these goods this fall were ever offered in Atlanta.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

The Centennial Swing, the best exercise of the age for children. For sale by CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

DRY GOODS

New and desirable Dress Goods opened daily, and at prices to please all, in our Dress Goods Department.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Bargains in Black, Colored, and Fancy Silks, can be had in our Silk Department for the next 30 days.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

White Goods never offered in Atlanta so cheap as are now being sold by CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

The most complete line of Kid Gloves from 2 to 7-Buttons ever on exhibition in the State, now on sale at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO'S.

Our stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods is full and complete, and is not excelled for quantity, style and cheapness in price in the State. Call and examine at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO'S.
246 july12..d1m bd 2d and 3d cols lp

LIVE CONVENTION TOPICS

A MENTAL DUEL BETWEEN COL. MATHEWS AND GEN. TOOMBS.

The Executive Department Finished Up—The Penitentiary Question—Uses Suggested for the "Halls of Our Fathers"

The convention did very little yesterday more than to try and reconsider the action of the day before.

CLEARING OFF THE DECKS.

It did, however, close up the executive department section, and rid the house of one very entangling and stubborn question. The governor's term was not cut down despite the earnest efforts to have it done. The sum allowed him for clerks hire was cut down $2,000, leaving it at $8,000 Thus the governor's department with all its incidental issues is put away, and the convention is one important step nearer the end of its work.

A BRUSH IN THE COMMITTEE.

Colonel Mathews Loses His Temper and Says Some Hard Things.

A very lively little row was raised in the committee of revision on Monday evening. When some question involving the rights of railroad to arrange an arbitrary freight tariff was up, Mr. Toombs challenged the votes of those members of the committee who were stockholders in the railroad, saying that they should not be allowed to vote upon a question involving them from interest. In issuing this challenge he called Colonel Mathews, of Oglethorpe, by name. This brought that gentleman promptly to his feet, and he let fly a sort of verbal shoulder-hitter at Mr. Toombs. He repelled most scornfully the insinuation that his vote could be influenced by his pecuniary interests, and gave Mr. Toombs some very hard language, proposing among other things of an accommodating nature "that he was willing and ready to meet that gentleman whenever, wherever, and however he desired." Mr. Toombs stated that he simply made a legal objection to the casting of a vote by parties interested in the decision. Thus has the possible shedding of gore averted a very promising tussle nipped in the bud. The matter was, we learn, adjusted pleasantly on yesterday evening in the committee room.

THE PENITENTIARY CONVICTS.

What Keeper Nelms Has to Say About the Lease System.

Pending the proposition of General Wofford to have the lease of the state convicts abolished, Captain Nelms, of the penitentiary, rises to say that in his opinion an abolition of the lease would be unwise. He admits that the lease is open to serious objections, but thinks the establishment of a penitentiary would be a very costly experiment. He recalls the fact that before the war with only one hundred and seventy-five in the walls (and these all white men, and of higher intelligence than the negroes who now make the force) the net cost of the state was $8,000 per annum. He makes the point that of the 1200 convicts now on hand, hardly one hundred could be taught trades by which they could become self sustaining in a walled penitentiary. He estimates that the cost to the state would not be less than $10,000 a year to sustain such an institution. The net income by the present plan is $25,000. In Tennessee it is $75,000.

It may be noted here that a plan is on foot to have the penitentiary building at Milledgeville set apart for the incarceration of women and of offenders in the higher crimes. It is possible also that it will be used as the house of correction proposed by Judge Reese's bill. The agitation of the question of prison reform can hardly fail to be productive of much good.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr F. P. Rice, a shrewd and intelligent observer, has just returned from a long trip through the mountains of northeast Georgia. He reports that the feeling in that section is against the adoption of the new constitution as it at present appears that constitution will be framed. He thinks the people up there want a large homestead. They are unanimous on the question of having the capital remain at Atlanta, and want to see the question settled by the convention.

Judge W. B. Thomas, of Athens, was in the city yesterday, and reports that the people in Clarke and the surrounding counties are very much disgusted with the slow progress made by the convention, and a strong opposition to the result of their work is being developed. He thinks the niggardly policy in regard to salaries will do much to prevent the ratification of the instrument.

Catoosa Springs.

On Saturday last as we were scrambling aboard the Western and Atlantic train with an armful of bandboxes and bundles, we met our friend Col. Joe Warren.

"Where are you going?" says he.

We replied by stating we were bound for Catoosa springs.

"Catoosa," says Col. Warren, "is an Indian name, and if you see Arthur Gray he can tell you what it is in the Indian dialect."

We were left in blissful ignorance of the Indian meaning of the word, and will have to content ourselves with giving the plain English of the springs.

A trip over the Western and Atlantic railroad any time is a real pleasure. The gentlemanly conductors, the regularity of the schedules and the smooth road bed are creditable to any road in the country. We do not hesitate to say that it is the best equipped, best managed, and most popular road with the people of any in this part of the south. But to appreciate it to the fullest extent, let a man leave a hot and dusty city with a view to seeking a shady retreat in the pastoral regions, and take one of the comfortable coaches on this road and he will soon find what a blessing it is to have such a railroad in our midst.

CATOOSA SPRINGS

is situated near the Tennessee line, two miles and a half from the Western and Atlantic road, and is in the mountainous region of Georgia, between Taylor's ridge and Tunnel Hill. In 1870 Mr. W. C. Hewitt spent a large sum of money in putting the buildings in splendid repair. It is to-day the best fitted up in the way of accommodations of any watering place in the south. In the small space of two acres you can find fifty-two different kinds of mineral water. The air is pure and the nights cool enough to require a blanket.

The present proprietor, Mr J. C. Martin, has not had time to properly advertise the advantages of the place, and hence has not as many visitors as the place merits.

THE VISITORS.

We found several visitors there, among them the following: M Elder and wife, Coweta co; Miss Jennie and Julia Meyerhardt, Rome; Mr E D Hugenin and wife, Macon; Mrs M A Randal, Albany; Prof J D Scott, Calhoun; Miss M J Johnson, Mr J B Ackerman; Mr C D Smith and wife, Mrs H J Sargent, Mr T F Parrott, wife and child, Mrs J C Davis, Mr Walter S Davis, Captain A Jordan, Atlanta; Miss Carrie N Ackerman, Mr T E Dunn and wife, Mr W C Carter, Dalton. Several are expected during this week and next. We learn that Hon. A. H. Stephens is on his way and expected to spend a few weeks there. There is no more pleasant place to spend a month than at these springs. It is worth the trip to hear the splendid singing of that captivating young lady, Miss Carrie N. A——, or to engage in pleasant conversation with the two accomplished ladies from Rome, Misses M——. We notice quite a decided change in the health of our fellow townsman, Mr. J. B. Ackerman, who has been there about one week. He is satisfied that the water has greatly benefitted him. Mrs. S—— has also been very much improved in health since her arrival there.

We can assure all our readers who desire to find a comfortable place for the summer months that Catoosa springs offers more advantages in variety of water and salubriousness of climate than any other watering place in that part of the state.

—Mildness conquers—and hence it is that the gentle yet positive influence of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup overcomes so quickly the disorders of Babyhood. Price 25 cents.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, GA., August 7.

W B Johnston, Macon; John Delmpter, Knoxville, Tenn; A J Henderson, J D Nipper, Hampton, Ga; J D Newman. Sandersville; A T Putnam, Brunswick; Charles E Lamdin, Barnesville; D A Fredrick, Marshalville; Dr K B Murchison, C Murchison, Knoxville; Geo W Morgan, Macon; J H Hose, Houston co: B W Scott and daughter, Miss Sue Scott, Perry; Dr T F Walker and wife, Columbus; G S Jones, Macon; E Packham, jr, Baltimore; M W Lewis Greensboro; A Hickey, New York; H M Lanier, Baltimore; W J F Liddell, N C; P J Budger and lady, Savannah; C E Anderson, St Louis; R S Spalding, Ky; John J Black, R R Harris, Rome; C M Irwin, city; T N Gray, Newberry, S C; C Heidt, sister and child, Selma; Henry Hillyer, T S Gainer, J W Murphy, city; L T Conyers, Newnan; R D Render, Greensville; G Gunby Jordan, Wm Meyers, J S Scheurle, John Peabody, Columbus; J O B Lowry, Mobile; Mrs C D Labonte, three children and maid, New Orleans; Samuel Hawkins, Chattanooga; C M King Greensboro; E W Ward, Cincinnati; A J Gouley, Augusta; Dr Paul Tarver, Fayetville, J E Martin, H H Brown, city; A F Riohl, Salem, N C L S Conyers, Newnan.

The Brooklyn Chorus.

THE CONSTITUTION office was serenaded last night by a delegation of the Brooklyn boys, headed by Lawrence Tripp, and supported by Ed. Church, Price Tete, and others whose voices we failed to recognize. The singing was exceedingly fine for amateurs and we trust the boys will favor us again.

Serenaders.

At a late hour last night we were delightfully serenaded by A. J. Snider's string band in our office. This is splendid colored band at 108 Forsyth street.

FACING AN OLD SCORE.

An Iowa Man Arrested at Coal City, Ga., for the Alleged Forgery of $100,000.

NASHVILLE, August 7.—A special to the American, dated Cowan, Tennessee, August 6, says: Capt. in Robinson, who was arrested at Coal City, Ga., by Sheriff Stewart, on a charge of forgery, was turned over to E H Wood, at this place to-day. Mr. Wood will start with the prisoner to-night for Iowa, in which state the offense is alleged to have been committed. six years ago

John W. S. Robertson, alias Captain G Robertson, was arrested at Coal City, better known as the Dade county coal mines, Sunday morning, by Sheriff H. P. Stewart, of Franklin county, Tennessee, upon a requisition from the governor of Iowa, handed him by P. H. Wood, of DeWitt, Clinton county, Iowa, who charges Robertson with having forged a deed, six years ago, to land owned by him; sold it for $25 000 and pocketed the money. Wood also claimed that Robertson had forged drafts upon Iowa banks to the amount of $75,000, and he had not been heard from until quite recently, when he (Woods) tracked him into Tennessee, and at last found him at Coal City. When Wood came up, after Robertson had been arrested by the sheriff, Robertson recognized Wood and shook hands with him. From Coal City Robertson was brought here, where he offered to compromise matters by the payment of $1,500 in cash. Wood, however, left here to-night with Robertson in custody and will take him through to Iowa.

Robertson lest a wife and three children at Coal City, where he held the position of superintendent of coke ovens, and received a salary of about $300 per month. He was regarded as the best coke manufacturer in Tennessee, having obtained a thorough knowledge of the business. Robertson is a fine looking man, having black hair and beard, and an excellent address. By his steady application to business he had not only won friends, but had become prominent among the citizens of that locality.

THE CORONER'S DAY.

The Verdict in Reading—Excitement in Shenandoah.

READING, PA., August 7.—A coroner's jury in the recent riot case rendered its verdict this afternoon after fourteen days' investigation. They find, first, that the persons killed on the night of the 23d ultimo, came to their death by the firing of the military upon the rioters. Second, they acquit the soldiers comprising the Fourth regiment of Pennsylvania of any blame, and say it would be expecting too much of human nature, especially on the part of untrained soldiers, not to fire under the fearful peril in which they were placed; and the jury cannot censure them for the manner in which they acted.

WILKESBARRE, August 7.—At Wamamie, last night, Chas. Parish attempted to move several trains, loaded coal cars, and bring in empty ones, so that the miners who were willing might work, but the strikers uncoupled the engine and made the engineer go away. To-day Deputy Sheriff Rhodes, with a possee, went there backed by a company of United States troops. He run out all loaded cars without being interred with. A passenger train on the Valley road was stoned at Sugar Notcho, also one on the L. and S. at Parsons last night.

SHENANDOAH, PA., August 7.—A great excitement was created here last night by a number of men marching through the streets headed by drums, etc. They were dispersed by the authorities who arrested forty-seven of their number. It is confidently believed that most of the strikers in this region will resume work this week.

WILKESBARRE, August 7.—Four more companies of United States troops arrived here to-day. Trains on the Lehigh and Susquehanna road were started to-day. The first one from Scranton here was stopped below Pleasant valley by stones wedged between the tracks.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The Mad Scramble for Office.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The original orders to General Ord have not been modified in any respect. Before leaving recently Secretary Evarts is quoted as saying that the policy heretofore pursued in regard to the Mexican question would be vigorously carried out.

The fight over the marshalship of western Texas is bitter, but the people of that section may have to put up with their present marshal till he is turned out.

Kimball, the suspended surveyor general of Utah, has been restored.

Brewster, the Texas collector, will probably have his place again.

The administration seems to have the interest of Washington taverns in view. A personal appearance here is powerful in promises. They don't say no to anybody about anything.

DISAPPOINTED DEPUTIES.

The Moonshiners Surround the Revenue Men.

MEMPHIS, August 7.—Last Friday night Deputy United States Marshals Harris and Peebles were sent by General Patterson, collector of this district, to seize the tobacco factory of John A. Burton, in Henry county, Tenn. They had two men with them and seized the factory. They began loading the machinery on a wagon, when suddenly they were surrounded by twenty-five armed men and ordered to unload the wagon. Some of the desperadoes insisted on killing the officers, who were forced to abandon the work and leave.

HANKS READY FOR HANGING.

A San Francisco Broker Shot Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—John H. Daily, a stock broker, was shot and killed to-day by Leslie C Hanks, consul general for Guatemala in this city. The trouble grew out of a trifling disagreement last Saturday between Hanks and Emile Kurand, Daily's partner. Daily took up the quarrel yesterday and worsted Hanks in a personal encounter. By-standers state that Hanks approached Daily from behind and shot him without warning. Hanks claims that Daily approached him threateningly with a heavy cane and he fired in self-defense. Hanks is in jail.

BULLIS HEARD FROM.

Paying the Mexicans in their Own Coin.

GALVESTON, August 7.—A special to the News from San Antonio says that Lieut. Bullis crossed the Rio Grande on the 4th and recaptured five stolen horses and returned to the Texas side on the 5th.

Major Schofield arrested 45 Valdez fillibusters at Eagle pass. Valdez himself was at Laredo. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he escaped. Escobedo are party and at Laredo, without funds.

The Next Conclave.

ROME, August 7.—Cardinal Simeoni has addressed a circular to the papal nuncios, instructing them to inform the various governments that whatever modifications may be found necessary in the ceremonies of the next conclave, they will not be of a nature to interfere with the rights of Catholic powers, nor lessen the facilities for their exercising them fully and freely.

THE FACING FOES.

Curious Manoeuvering in the Field—The Pashas Puzzling the Russians.

SALZBURG, August 7.—Emperor William has arrived here and will go to Ischl to-morrow to meet the Emperor of Austria.

BELGRADE, August 7.—The skuptschina before prorogation decided to continue the tribute to the porte.

DRIVEN ACROSS.

VIENNA, August 7.—The Political Correspondences' Seava special says: After a seven hours' engagement on August 4th, the insurgents under Gen. Despotonich were defeated with great loss. General Despotonich, with 300 followers, was compelled to cross the frontier into Austrian territory, where he was interned and disarmed.

ADMISSIONS OF DEFEAT.

LONDON, August 7.—An official dispatch published in St Petersburg admits the loss of upwards of 5,000 men at Plevna, including one colonel killed and a major-general and two colonels wounded. The dispatch also admits that Gen. Gourko has been obliged to retreat.

A NEW ARMY FORMING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 7.—A camp of 70,000 men is being formed near the capitol.

A corps of observation has been sent to the mouth of the Bosphorus in consequence of the Russian steamer Constantine, cruising thereabouts.

Admiral Hornby, commanding the English fleet at Besica Bay, has visited the fortifications at Gallipolis.

PLEVNA RE-OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS.

SISTOVA, August 7.—The Turks are showing no disposition to follow from Plevna. The Russian order, to retire on the river Osma has been countermanded, and the Russians have taken the positions held before the battle of Plevna. Prince Schackosky's headquarters are at Paredin, and Gen Krudener's at Tirstinik. They have entrenched their front, and are able to thwart any attempt of Osman Pasha to advance.

LONDON, August 7.—The Bucharest correspondent of the Times reports much sickness among the Russians in Dobrudscha.

The Times Belgrade dispatch says orders are issued for mobilizing all first-class militia within ten days.

An occasional correspondent of the Times at Vienna, says a telegram from Belgrade announces that Prince Milan, when at Pianesti, received permission from the czar to participate in the campaign.

CONSTANTINOPLE July 7.—The porte has determined not to retain more than $10,000 men in Thessalonia and Epirus, A considerable force has been sent to Adrianople.

A DEFEAT CHRONICLED.

LONDON, August 7.—A Times' Shumla special confirms the report that the Russians have evacuated Kazanlek, which has been occupied by Suleiman Pasha. The Daily Telegraph's Vienna dispatch says a telegram received there from Bucharest announces that Mehemit Ali and Osman Pasha have been jointly defeated by the Russians at Tirnova, with a loss of 15,000 killed and wounded. The czar has gone back to Frateshti. This is probably a canard.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 7.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs, August 5, that one thousand Karapock horsemen have defeated two Russian battalions with three guns, at Demircapon near Ardahan.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The Gold and Stock Telegraph company publish the following:

LONDON, August 7.—A dispatch from Constantinople says in a naval engagement on the Sulina river the Turkish iron clads attacked seven Russian gunboats and destroyed two of them.

LONDON, August 7.—At the conservative demonstration at Hatfield yesterday, Lord Salisbury, in a speech, made the following reference to the government's foreign policy: We earnestly deprecate this war. We are the allies and friends of both contending parties. We desire our neutrality to be not only neutrality of act, but of speech, and I ask you to believe that while we are thoroughly convinced that the patriotism of the Englishmen, if we need to appeal to it, is equal to any emergency, and will shrink before no sacrifice which the interests or honor of the country may demand. We feel in all that horror of the crimes and calamities of the war, which this country has always been honorably distinguished for entertaining. Let us earnestly hope the two objects being, as we sincerely believe, in no way divergent, that we shall be able to conduct this country through all difficulties without trenching in the faintest degree on its interests or honor and without losing for a single moment the price ess blessing of peace.

Lord Landon also spoke. He said that he trusted when the moment of settlement came we shall all bear in mind that it is to the greatest interest of England that every country in the world should be prosperous, and that if any country runs the risk of being humiliated, we should try to prevent humiliation, whether it should be the assailant or the assailed, and I hope, also, he said, that we shall avoid the fault which, in my opinion, has been the great fault of the European powers in the past, of interfering in behalf only of our co-religionists instead of asking the Turk to secure a good government to all the people of his vast empire, whether they be Druzes, Yezides, Mahommedans or Christians.

LONDON, August 7.—The porte issued a circular recounting the various horrible massacres which occurred in its villages, perpetrated by the Cossacks and Bulgarians. These include the burning alive of seventy Mussulmen of the village of Ayuslemi, and the cold-blooded massacre of forty children. The circular declares that the English military attache has ascertained the truth of the foregoing.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Savannah's First Bale—Another Mortality Snare, Etc

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—Judge Gottschalk, of the circuit court, has appointed L. E Alexander, formerly cashier of the Mercantile bank, receiver of the Columbia life insurance company of this city, the institution having been declared insolvent.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A receiver has been appointed for Protection life insurance company of St Louis.

The case of the United States against Wm. McKee is set for the third Monday in September. It is understood that similar suits will be brought against other parties.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The excise law is still being enforced, and arrests of liquor dealers are constantly taking place. Over 200 liquor dealers were arraigned in the police courts to-day and held in $100 bail each. The bail was furnished in every case.

SAVANNAH, August 7.—The first bale of new cotton was received to-day by J. W. Lathrop & Co., from Florida. It was sold at auction by C. J. Miller to Joseph Hull for 12 cents.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Charles Martin, broker at 234 Broadway, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, owes $80,000. His assets are merely nominal. The principal creditors are John T Martin, 30,000; Miss Kate Throckmorton, $19,221; James B. Martin, $10,000; J. J. Bennington, $6,500.

PARIS, August 8.—The first installment of reinforcements for Cuba, numbering 1,000 men will leave Spain August 15.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—The St. Boniface hospital, under the management of the Sisters' of the Franciscan order, situated in south St. Louis, was destroyed by fire. The patients were safely removed. The building and furniture cost $40,000 three years ago. It was insured for $17,000 in home companies.

Thomas Owen, formerly purser of the steamship England, was arrested Saturday on that steamer, charged with aiding in smuggling two thousand pieces of silk and two thousand pieces of lace.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—A formal application has been received at the state department from the Samoan government for protection to enable them to maintain their independence. Similar applications have been made to Victoria empress of India. The matter was discussed in the cabinet to-day, but no action was taken.

VIRGINIA'S ASSEMBLY.

The Patriots Pulling Hard for the Helm.

RICHMOND, VA., August 7.—The excitement over the meeting of the state conservative convention to nominate a governor, to-morrow, is intense. It will be the largest political gathering ever held in Virginia. The various cities and counties being credited in the aggregate with over fourteen hundred delegates it is estimated that the convention will number over one thousand. Every train brings large numbers of delegates. The friends of the five candidates are working earnestly. The convention will probably be in session several days as there will be quite a contest over the delegates from a number of counties which send double delegations. It is impossible to state who will be the successful candidate. Hon Jno W Daniel and Gen Wm Mahone will lead but neither have strength enough to secure the nomination on the first ballot and probably not at all. The friends of Gen Taliaferro, Hon F W M Holliday and Gen Fitz Hugh Lee each claim that their favorite will have to be taken up as a compromise. It may be probable that some man not yet named may be brought forward and receive the nomination on the compromise plan. The convention meets at noon in the theatre.

THE OHIO TANGLE.

The Republicans Think Mr. Bishop too Sober—West's Bid for the Commune.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—It is curious that in administration circles here the democratic nominee for governor of Ohio is characterized at too heavy a weight for the party to carry. He is a member of the church and of sober habits. The Schuetzenfest may have demoralized us.

Secretary Sherman will entrust to Assistant Secretary McCormick the management of the treasury for August after Saturday. Secretary Sherman spends the balance of the month in Ohio.

Judge West's bid for the vote of the commune of Ohio is as follows: I am no railroad officer, and never was, and never will be; I hold no railroad bonds or railroad stock, that my interests lie different from those of any other man, and never did; I hold no untaxed government bonds, and I never did, and I never expect to; I hold no bank stock, and never did, and never expect to; and financially I suspect I am about as impartial between capital and labor as one without finances possibly can be.

In the Mexican Capital

MEXICO, August 7.—On the 22d of July the premiums awarded to Mexican citizens at the centennial exhibition were distributed at the Theatre Reaconial. President Diaz presided at the ceremony. Much enthusiasm and many allusions were made to the good relations existing between Mexico and the United States

The excitement on the border question has subsided. It is reported that arrangements have been made for the payment to the United States of the next instalment of the amount awarded by the Mexican commission.

President Diaz intends to recommend that the next congress adopt measures acknowledging the English debt and providing for its payment with interest.

Four of Lerdo's generals, named Loia, Altaviverano, Lobez, and Vilez, have offered their services to the Diaz administration. The offers were accepted and the generals have been assigned to high commands. Peace reigns throughout the republic.

—Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE LAVERGNE TRAGEDY.

Joe Holloway, Colored, Disemboweled at a Picnic.

LAVERGNE, August 7.—The Nashville American says: I gather the following particulars in regard to the cutting affray of Saturday evening: The colored people had a grove picnic Saturday, about one mile north of here on Hurricane creek. Everything passed off smoothly until about one or two o'clock, when Peter Ferguson and sister arrived on the ground. Ferguson roughly demanded of Tom Ellis, who was acting as master of ceremonies in the culinary department, a table to be set for himself and sister. Dinner being over, Ellis replied that he could not set a table, but would do the best he could for him. Ferguson remarked, "This is a hell of a way to do," and seized a piece of meat and threw it into the ashes. This incensed Ellis, who started at Ferguson with a knife. Mutual friends interfered, and quieted the matter for the time being, but much feeling was engendered and cheap whisky inflamed passions on both sides, and at about 5 o'clock it culminated in an altercation between Joe Holloway and Aleck Gregory. George stabbed Holloway in the bowels and then ran, Holloway in pursuit of him. Holloway knocked him nearly down, but he quickly recovered and leaped over a fence into a corn field, pursued by several parties, but he made good his escape and is still at large. An examination of Holloway's wounds showed him to be dangerously hurt, his bowels protruding from a cut three inches long, about an inch to the right and below the navel. W. N. Mason and H. H. T. Carter were soon on the grounds and tried to replace the bowels, but finding one of the large intestines nearly severed, they desisted and awaited the arrival of Dr Nelson, who soon came and sewed it up, replacing the bowels. The doctor says there is no hope for him. The picnic people had no police regulations. Whisky circulated pretty freely and the picnic wound up with the above result.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Selma Goes Heavily Democratic.

SELMA, August 7.—The democrats carried Dallas county in yesterday's election by 300 majority. In the presidential election the county gave the republicans more than 4,000 majority. Yesterday's election was peaceable and quiet ever known here.

ATHENS, ALA, August 7.—Returns not complete, but enough have come in to show that the county has gone overwhelmingly democratic. The independents are nowhere. The radicals were badly disorganized, and many voted solid with our party.

IN KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, August 7.—The election passed off quietly, but a full vote was polled.

For state senator—Johnston, democrat, 2 152; Weathers, republican, 1,557.

For the legislature—Bush, democrat, 2,166; Tarlton, republican, 1,529.

For coroner—Delph, democrat, 951; Hall, independent, 235.

The chief interest in the election was in the race for the legislature in the city of Lexington, resulting in a majority of 540 for Bush, democrat, against 1,156 republican majority in 1875, showing a democratic gain of 696.

Partial returns and reports of majorities indicate that the democrats have carried Fayette county by 1,400 majority.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The workingmen elect five out of seven candidates for the legislature over the regular democratic nominees of the city of Louisville.

IOWA CROPS.

A Flattering Report of their Condition in the Des Moines Valley.

KEOKUK, August 7.—The Constitution publishes a complete report of the condition of the crops throughout Des Moines valley, extending from Keokuk to Fort Dodge, from which the following summary is made:

Wheat—Above an average crop and of good quatity.

Oats—Heavy yield, averaging forty to sixty bushels per acre.

Corn—With a favorable season, will yield more than an average crop.

Rye and barley—But little sown; good yield and good quality forty bushels per acre.

Potatoes—Large and looking nicely; best prospect ever known.

Timothy—Fine crop; equal to that of 1876.

Flaxseed—Little sown, but good yield: looks fine.

Grasshoppers are plentiul in the nortwestern counties, but are doing no damage. On the whole, the prospects are very flattering.

Kentucky Shooting Fray.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—The Commercial's Grayson, Ky., special reports a shooting affair at Hopewell, Greenup county, this afternoon, between David Floyd and his two sons and Lick Floyd, an old man aged 80 on the one side, and Joseph A. Martin and the two sons of the other. David Floyd was shot through the bowels and Lick Floyd shot in the forehead. The Floyd boys were both shot. One is thought to be fatally, but the extent of the other's injuries is not known. The affair originated in a dispute between the parties in June last.

The Noisy Home Rulers.

LONDON, August 7.—At a meeting of the home rule members held to-day to consider the recent occurrences in the parliament the proceedings were private, but it is understood a resolution was proposed centuring the obstructives. After three hours strong debate the meeting broke up in disorder, without passing any resolutions.

A SOUND SPEECH.

The Way to Get Postal Facilities for the South.

We take the following sensible speech and the comments from the Norfolk Land Mark:

Major Semple, of Montgomery, Ala., made a brief speech in the postal convention, which was so full of sense and vigor that we present our readers to-day with a synopsis of his remarks.

General Anderson, of Richmond, read the report of the committee on business, and made a few remarks explanatory of the report, when a gentleman from Macon, Ga., offered an amendment as supplementary of the report, which he highly approved, when Major Semple, of Montgomery, Ala., said:

I hope, Mr. President, that the report of the committee will be adopted without amendment. The chairman, General Anderson, has explained to us that the views of each member of the committee have been heard and considered, and the committee being composed of the chosen representatives of each and every delegation in the convention, and having enjoyed the benefit of a consultation with Mr. Hubbard, the chairman of congressional postal committee, we should conclude the amendment which may at first sight commend themselves to all of us, may yet mar the harmony and unity of design of the report so necessary to its effect on the public and on congress.

But, Mr. President, when the report is adopted and our deliberations here are concluded, the work of the members of the convention has only been begun. We and the communities we here represent must unite in urging upon our members of congress the importance to the south of the recommendations we have made. We should then explain to them that this convention does not interest itself in increased mail facilities for the south in the interest of railroad corporations and steamship lines and commercial communities alone, but for the rural populations also, which have the same interest in the advancement of our views. And when our one hundred and ten members of the house and our thirty-two senators are made to understand that we demand their earnest and undivided support of the appropriations asked for, and that those who are most earnest and efficient in advancing the

MATERIAL INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH,

so far as it can be done by governmental action, are the men who will hereafter be honored and advanced in office, we shall find no difficulty whatever in securing our just rights.

The chairman of the postal commission, Mr. Hubbard, explained to us, in his address, that while the appropriations for mail service in the north had been increased forty per cent. since 1860, those for the south had been reduced by ten per cent.

We have long known that the action of the government of the United States was most unjust and unequal in the matter of the collection and disbursement of our revenues; that while we constitute more than one-third of the population of the United States, we pay more than one-half of the debt and expenses of the government, while not one tithe of the disbursements are made for us or among us. We have long known how this system has tended to enrich the north and impoverish the south; that it is due to this alone that Norfolk and Charleston and Alexandria, each of which eighty years ago was the equal in trade and commercial importance of Philadelphia or Boston, have fallen into decay.

This system has been adopted and persevered in to a great extent, because our public men in congress have devoted more attention to purely political subjects than to those which affect trade and domestic economy, while our northern brethren have in all the asperities of party and political contests kept a watchful eye on the loaves and fishes, being well aware that

RICH COMMUNITIES ARE ALWAYS HONORED AND POWERFUL, AND THE POOR DESPISED.

Should we not be astonished that none of our members of congress detected the inequality of appropriations for the north and south in the postal service, and that it was left to Mr. Hubbard (a man who probes every subject he touches to the very bottom) to expose it to us as he has done to-day. If we should send him to the senate or house from Virginia, South Carolina or Alabama, we would do more to quicken the vigilance of our public men than can be done by one thousand memorials. Let them denounce loudly the injustice of taxation of the tobacco of Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky and Connecticut, while the hay, beeves and corn of the north and west go free. Let them demand the return of the cotton tax, pronounced unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States. Let them demand equal and exact justice for the south in the expenditures of the government. The north has given the ballot to the negro, and we have at last captured him from his pretended friends, the carpet-baggers, and let us use his ballot to secure our rights. We have a mighty ally in the great and growing west, and if we will only use wisely and well our political power, and form judicious alliances for the protection and advancement of our material interests, we shall see her waste places restored and recover the political and commercial power we had at the close of the war of independence.

Card from Hon. O. A. Lochrane.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 7. 1877.

Hon. T. M. Norwood:

DEAR SIR:—The unfortunate men who had confidence in the state of Georgia and bought bonds on the faith of the State's endorsement and invested over three millions of cash that was expended in permanent improvements on the soil of the state, by which the taxable property of the state was enhanced more than the indebtedness (see Rep. superintendent public works 1871.) The men who bought on the faith of the state's honor, and who paid 94 cents on the dollar for the bonds; the men who have been deprived of their money without a hearing, and have been abused and maligned and cheated, have stood all this patiently and philosophically, knowing it resulted from political causes and the necessity of their sacrifice to the political fortunes of the hour. But when men like you, counsel for clients equally unfortunate, in trusting to the credits and good faith of the state, assail and assault them as you did in your memorial published this morning, in which you say of the currency bonds held by Boorman Johnson & Co.; "these are none of the bogus railroad bonds which were an unmitigated swindle, as we all know, etc." Well may these unfortunate creditors of the state of Georgia wrap the mantle of their misfortune around them and exclaim *et tu Brute*. Is it possible that language like this can come from those supposed as counsel in the bond cases, to know something of the truth of the question involved? Do you not know that the B & A. railroad company was an applicant for state aid and endorsed by leading men and presses before the war? Do you not know that the owners of this railroad built and equipped 62 miles of road before the war? Do you not know that the convention of 1861 ordained protection to all internal improvements on the soil of Georgia belonging to foreigners? Do you not know that the state of Georgia took this road during the war, and gave the Governor's receipt to return it in the same condition it was taken. Do you not know that its iron was taken off and the road dismantled? Do you not know that the state, in settlement of the claim on which she was bound by her receipt, offered to endorse to rebuild the road? Do you not know that this bill passed by large majorities, when no negro sat in the house and but a few in the senate, Do you not know that a bill was filed to restrain the endorsement, a temporary injunction issued by Judge Schley, dissolved by Judge Sessions on the hearing argued by Dougherty and Linton Stephens for the endorsement, and Toombs and Jackson against. Do you not know that this decision was carried to the supreme court and the writ of error dismissed? Do you not know that the first 1,500 bonds endorsed by Dr. Angier, treasurer of the state, were the subject matter of legislative investigation and sustained. Do you not not know that the acts of the legislature were passed by constitutional majorities and approved by a constitutional governor? Do you not know that the bonds were issued on a road 172 miles long—that they were sold in open market in Frankfort on the Maine, and were bought by innocent parties who hold them? And yet you have called these bogus bonds, and have called the act of their issuance approved by a judge of the superior court of Georgia an unmitigated swindle. I have nothing to say of the Boorman-Johnson claim, but that I believe it to be honest. But your hope, by abusing other claims just as good and as honest, to agree with the legislature in their great wrong to others, will turn out to be delusive. The men in the convention from Brunswick to Eufaula know that if the money of Boorman Johnson & Co., went into the state capitol the money of these men went into the road from Brunswick to Albany and there is not a court on earth that would not decide in favor of the bonds you call bogus. If it were otherwise, why refuse the holders a hearing. The state, I am satisfied, now, will not grant a hearing, but the day will come when Georgia will open her courts to every claimant, and let the law decide the question, and when this cry of "bogus" and "swindle" will not deceive the people determined on doing justice. I appreciate your ability, but I would like to have an opportunity to reply to your charge of bogus before any tribunal, and while I would not assail the bonds you advocate, I know I would end in making you the advocate of the bonds I advocate.

But on this subject I have said more than I intended. My argument published in 1872 on this subject has never yet had a man to answer it on the law and facts. We have had vituperative controversy about Gov. Bullock's acts, but no man denies he was the governor of Georgia—the sovereign executive power of the state. No man denies that the legislature that endorsed the issue of the bonds was constitutionally the law-making power of the state—no man denies the passage of the law, the appeal to the courts, and decision favorable to the endorsement. No man denies that the state got the benefit of the road, enhancing the taxable property $2,626,614. No man denies that the courts of the United States would hold the state of Georgia liable on these bonds, and I regret to see your name added to the list of those who sustain the action of the state in repudiating every bond except those you are employed to defend—careless of the popular prejudice, I say your claim is an honest one. Boorman, Johnson & Co. loaned their money in good faith on the bonds, and it is bad faith in the state not to pay them. As between man and man, the honesty of the transaction would not last a second before a court; but the claim you represent is not honest only because you represent it. It is honest because the good faith of B. J. & Co marks every step in it, and the bonds repudiated by the state are not bogus, because you don't represent them and denunciation of them in pandering to what has been done you will find a poor passport to the favor of the present convention. They will not in front of public opinion act right on the bond question, if they were so disposed, but preferring darkness to light, they will not invoke controversy before the people on the question of ratification by recognizing a dollar's repudiated indebtedness.

Yours, very truly,
O. A. LOCHRANE.

New Advertisements.

Sale of Unclaimed Freight.

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY,
ATLANTA, GA., August 7, 1877.

FOLLOWING consignments are unclaimed and if not called for within the next thirty days, will be sold for charges due, on Saturday, September the ninth, to the highest bidder, at the Auction House of McCandless, Ellis & Co. Atlanta:
R. Turner, Mount Airy, 1 bbl. Mdse.
I. Guthman, Atlanta, ½ bbl. Cider.
D. N. Judson, Atlanta, 6 pieces Marble.
E. Murphey, Atlanta, 1 box Mdse.
Wm. Merrick, Atlanta, 1 lot Household goods
Sallie Brown, Atlanta, 1 piece Hollow Ware.
Mrs. Emma Holly, Atlanta, 1 Sewing Machine.
ROBERT SCHMIDT,
000 aug8...d1aw1m Agent.

GEORGIA, Campbell county.
Ordinary's Office, May 3, 1877.

WHEREAS, Mathias P Harvey, administrator of Charles A Harvey, represents to the Court, in his petition, duly filed and entered on record, that he has fully administered Charles A Harvey's estate:
This is, therefore, to cite all persons concerned, kindred and creditors, to show cause, if any they can, why said administrator should not be discharged from his administration, and receive letters of dismission, on the first Monday in August, 1877. R. C. BEAVERS,
000 may4...wlam3m Ordinary

THE CONVENTION.

Concluded from First Page.

The call for the previous question was not sustained.

Mr. GUERRARD. I do not think there can come before this house a question during the discussion of which the eyes of the state and the country at large would be more nearly fixed than during that discussion. One of the theories advanced by the manager of the great Peabody fund was that the people should not go backward upon the subject of education. We have a tendency in that direction. Let us pause before we take the step. One of the reasons why the state of Georgia is not richer than she is, is because the people are not better educated than they are. Knowledge is power, and power is wealth. The man of education puts money into the treasury where the ignorant man takes it out. What man is there who wishes to succeed in his trade who does not use the best tools? The citizen is the tool of the state, and it is education that makes this tool the best one. The gentleman says the state should not pay for this education; but I say it is to the interest of the state to pay for it, and the state is reimbursed for the outlay. Look at the recent war in Europe between Prussia and France. Do not all thinking men know that the reason why Prussia crushed France almost in a week was because the peasantry of France had not been educated and the soldiery of Prussia was educated in the service of the state? I want Georgia to have that sort of power in reserve. I am only here to appropriate our money wisely and not wastefully, and without stint. It is not under the present school system of Georgia that the young miss comes home with her head full of notions and an education that has no practical benefits in it. Judge Longstreet, in his "Georgia Scenes" describes her with vivid accuracy long before it was ever attempted by the people of Georgia to educate their children in public schools. I have been a tax payer, but neither me nor mine have received any benefits from the school system, but I have been benefitted in not being taxed to support jails and poor-houses. I hope this people will give a support to these schools.

The question was further discussed, and was postponed until the report of the Committee on Education was taken up, and the first section of the report was adopted with that exception.

Mr. WOFFORD offered an additional paragraph that the property of soldiers and the widows of soldiers who were in the late war be exempt.

Mr. WOFFORD's remarks upon his additional section reserved for addition.

The section was laid on the table.

Mr. TOOMBS introduced a resolution authorizing the legislature to levy a tax to furnish good substantial artificial limbs to those who lost them during the war.

The resolution was agreed to.

The second paragraph was read, and pending its amendment and discussion the convention adjourned until 8:30 a. m., Wednesday, August 8, 1877.

WEATHER REPORT, AUG. 7, 1877.

REPORTED BY R. J. REDDING,
FOR THE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
28 851	28.7 9	28.793	28 111

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
79°	89°	83°	84°	89°	72°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun....... 159°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night....... 59°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air				Evaporation.	Rain-fall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES	INCHES.
85	59	74	73⅓		

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M.—Wind from the..........South-West
2 P.M.—Wind from the..........West
9 P.M.—Wind from the..........South-West

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 P.M..........Hazy
2 A.M..........cloudy
9 P.M..........Clear

PROBABILITIES.
(By Telegraph.)

Indications for Wednesday in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, increasing southerly winds, with warmer, partly cloudy and rainy weather, will prevail.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 7, 1877.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying.......104 | Selling.......105
EXCHANGE—
Buying at.......par | Selling.......¼ prem

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	99@101	Atlanta City 8s	95@100
Georgia 7s	108@109	Atlanta 10s	110@113
Georgia 7s gold	108@109	Augusta City 7s	88@92
Georgia 8s	110@115	Savannah City	30@50
Atlanta Water	88@92	Macon City	78@80
Atlanta City 7s	88@92	Ga. R. R. 7s	104@107
Western R R of Ala. 1st m'tge	97@100	Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
		A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Western R R of Ala. 2d m'tge, endorsed by Ga & Cent RR	97@100	Central R. R. 7s	98@100
		So. West RR 7s	98@100
		M.&W. R. R. 7s	98@100
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	98@100	W & A R R Lessees, 10 per ct income bonds	95@100

STOCKS—

Georgia R.R.	72@75	SouthWes R R	75@78
Central R.R.	45@50	Atlanta Str't RR	85@90
A.& W.P.R.R.	92@95		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 7.—*Noon.*—Stocks opened strong; later declined; now steady. Money 1½. Gold 105⅝. Exchange—long $4 85½; short $4 87. Governments a fraction lower. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, August 7.—*Evening.*—Money easy at 1½@2 Sterling quiet at 5½. Gold dull at 105⅜. Governments steady; new fives 9⅞. State Bonds dull; Tennessee sixes offered at 41. Stocks heavy as follows:

N. Y. Central	94⅛	Pittsburg	79½
Erie	9½	Chicago & N. W.	21⅝
Lake Shore	51⅞	Preferred	51⅝
Illinois Central	61⅝	Rock Island	94⅝

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold.......$81,335,087 Currency.......$50,880,593
Sub-treasury payments:
Interest.......$147,000 Bonds.......$350,000
Customs receipts to-day $394,000.

LONDON, August 7—3:31 P.M.—Consols 95 5-16.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 7, 1877.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton quiet at 10⅛@10¼.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, August 7.—*Noon.*—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 6 1-16; middling Orleans 6⅛; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 1,300; American 350; futures 1-16 cheaper; middling uplands nothing below low middlings August and September delivery 6; September and October delivery 6 1-32; new crop shipped in November and December per sail 6.

LIVERPOOL, August 7.—2:00 P.M.—Middling uplands nothing below low middlings November and December delivery 6 1-32.

LIVERPOOL, August 7.—5:00 P. M.—Futures weak; middling uplands nothing below low middlings October and November delivery 6 1 32; also 6 1-16.

NEW YORK, August 7.—*Noon.*—Cotton dull: middling uplands 11⅝; Orleans 11¾; sales 396 bales; futures steady, as follows:

August	11.46@11 49	November	10.98@11.00
September	11.35@11.40	December	10 99@11.02
October	11 10@11.12		

NEW YORK, August 7.—*Evening.*—Cotton dull; upland 11⅝; Orleans 11¾; sales 462 bales; net receipts to-day 61 bales; gross 650; futures closed steady; sales 41,000 bales, as follows:

August	11 34@11.35	December	10.87@10 88
September	11 20	January	11.02
October	10.95@10 96	February	11.16@11.18
November	10.85@10 86	March	11.34@11 36

Net receipts at all ports to-day....... 756
Consolidated net receipts....... 1,408

GALVESTON, August 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11; net receipts 90 bales; sales 142, exports coastwise 17.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 11; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 139 bales; gross 453; sales 800 bales.

MOBILE, August 7—Cotton weak and nominal; middlings 10⅞.

SAVANNAH, August 7—Cotton dull and lower to sell; middlings 11; net receipts 71 bales; gross 122; sales 11.

CHARLESTON, August 7.—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅛; sales 66 bales.

WILMINGTON, August 7.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11⅛; net receipts 1 bale.

NORFOLK, August 7.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 11; net receipts 34 bales; exports coastwise 50.

BALTIMORE, August 7—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅜; net receipts 11 bales; gross 63; exports coastwise 25.

BOSTON, August 7—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅛.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; net receipts 40 bales; gross 58; sales to spinners 140

MEMPHIS, August 7—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 89 bales.

AUGUSTA, August 7.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 11@11¼; net receipts 4 bales; sales 20.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—dull at 7½@8c.
BUTTER—Choice 18@20; common 10@12½; country 10@12½.
POULTRY—Spring chickens 9@16; market well supplied; hens 20@22; geese none; ducks 14@16.
BEESWAX—Market weak at 27@27½.
FEATHERS—new, none in market.
DRIED FRUIT—Peeled peaches 8@10; unpeeled peaches 3@4; apples 2½@3.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@4½; common cattle 3½@4; good cattle 4@4½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5½; North Georgia cattle 3½@3; Tennessee 4@5.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—Fresh shelled 85@87½; damaged 70@75.
MEAL—85
GRITS—$5 00.
WHEAT—Georgia good to choice red and amber $1 10@$1 35; Georgia good to choice white $1 20@$1 40 Tennessee good to choice red and amber $1 10@$1 40, Tennessee good to choice white $1 25@$1 50
WHEAT BRAN—80@90
OATS—60@65.
HAY—Timothy $1 10@$1 15; Clover 85@$1 00.
MOLASSES—Barrels 37; tierces 35; hds none.
MACKEREL—No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits $1 75 @$2 00; No. 2 half bbls $5 50; kits $1 00@$1 10 No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $5 00; kits $1 00.
COFFEE—Rio 20@23½; Java 30@33.
SUGAR—Standard A 12½; white extra C 12¼ extra C 12; yellow 11; New Orleans 11@12.
FLOUR—Fancy $8 25; extra family $7 75; family $7 25; extra $6 50; superfine $5 50.
SMOKED MEATS—Tennessee, clear sides 9½ @10.
BACON—Shoulders 6¾.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides, winter-cured 8½; long clear sides 8; shoulders 6.
HAMS—Bulk none. Sugar-cured 12@12½; country 11@11½.
LARD—Tierces, kettle 11½; kegs and cans 11½ @12½; buckets 11½@12½; refined 10½.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6@20; stripes 9@12½, osnaburgs 9½@ 10½; cambrics 5@7; prints 5½@7½; brown sheetings 7@7½; shirtings 6½@7; bleached sheetings and shirtings 4½@13; Domestics, 4-4 7½@8; 7-8 6½@6½; 3-4 5½@5¾; yarns 95.

Tobacco.

CHEWING—Common, sound 11-inch new ℔ lb 45@48; common, sound, 11-inch old ℔ lb 47@50; medium, 11-inch, old 50@55; good 11-inch old 55@60; fine 11-inch old 70; bright navys 60; good 65; fine 80; Groveiy $1 00; Calhoun $1 25; natural leaf $1 00.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons $8 50@$9; bananas, ℔ bunch none; apples none; oranges $8 00@$8 50 pears none; cocoa nuts none; Raisins, layers, whole, per box $2 50@$3 00; raisins half $1 75; quarters 90; currants in barrels 10; citron, Leghorn per lb 30; figs, selected Elemes drums per lb 17½; dates in frails 8½; boxes 5 prunes, in bbls, ℔ lb 14@15

NUTS—Almonds, Languedoc 20; Taragona 17½ @20; pecan nuts 15; Brazil nuts 12½@15; English walnuts 15@20; filberts 15.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 50; Liverpool $1 40.
LIME—$1 00@$1 25.
NAILS—12d, 10d, $2 80.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 22@28; white oak 30@40; Georgia upper 28@40; lining skins $4 00 @$9 00 ℔ doz.
HIDES—Dry flint 12½@13; wet salted 7@8; green 5; dry salted 11@12.
BAGGING—Domestic, 2 lbs 13¾; Domestic 2¼ lbs 14½@14½; Borneo none; Gunny 12@12½.
IRON TIES—5.
POWDER—Blasting $3 90; rifle $6 40.

FAMILY MARKETING.

FISH—None.

Fruit.

LEMONS—75 cents ℔ doz.
APPLES—25@40 ℔ peck.
ORANGES—75c@$1 00 ℔ doz.
COCOA-NUTS—10c each.
BANANAS—50c ℔ doz.
PLUMS—10c ℔ quart.
WATERMELONS—25@50c apiece.
PEACHES—25@40c ℔ peck.

Vegetables.

GREEN PEAS—5c ℔ quart.
SNAP-BEANS—5c ℔ quart.
CABBAGES—10@20c ℔ head.
NEW IRISH POTATOES—5c ℔ quart.
BEETS—10c ℔ bunch.
ONIONS—5c ℔ bunch.
CUCUMBERS—35@60c ℔ doz.
SQUASHES—25@35c ℔ doz.

Meats.

GOOD BEEF—10@15c ℔ lb.
LAMB—12½@15c ℔ lb.
VEAL—12½@15c ℔ lb.
MUTTON—12½@15c ℔ lb.
PORK—10@12½c ℔ lb.

Poultry, etc

CHICKENS—20@25c.
DUCKS—20@25c.
EGGS—12½c.
BUTTER—20@25c.
CHEESE—20@25c ℔ lb.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Flour unsettled and irregular; superfine western and state $4 90@ $5 40; southern flour unsettled and lower; common to fair extra southern $6 75@$7 85; good to choice extra $7 75@$9 50. Wheat dull and unsettled and lower; new winter red western $1 50; choice amber western $1 55; amber southern $1 36½@$1 39. Corn ½c lower; moderate business ungraded western mixed 57@60½. Oats, western a shade firm; state heavy. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining 8⅝@8¾; standard A 10½. Molasses dull and nominally unchanged. Rice steady; fair inquiry. Tallow firm; prime city 8 3-16@8¼. Naval stores steady. Lard dull and easier; new prime steam 9.15@9 17½. Whisky dull at $1 12½. Freights to Liverpool stronger.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 16@$1 20 cash; August $1 09@$1 09½; September $1 03½; No. 3 Chicago spring 96. Corn in fair demand and lower; high mixed 46½ @47; No 2 46½ cash; August 46⅝; September 45½. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 26⅛ cash; August 27½; September 25. Rye steady. Pork quiet; cash or August $13 30. Lard quiet; cash or August 8.67½; September 8.7 @8.77½. Bulk Meats, shoulders 5; short rib middles 7⅛; short clear middles 7¼. Whisky steady.

Afternoon Board—Wheat unsettled and lower; August $1 09@$1 09½; September $1 02¼@$1 02½; corn weak; August 46; September 44½; lard lower; September 8 72½.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—Flour inactive and weak; double extra fall $5 75@$6 00; treble $6 00 @$6 25; good to fancy family brands $6 50@ $8 00. Wheat higher; good shipping demand for sample lots; No. 2 red fall $1 34; No 3 Chicago spring $1 21@$1 21½. Corn inactive and lower; No 2 mixed 41½@42 Oats dull; white 27@27½. Rye dull at 50. Whisky steady at $1 08. Pork dull at $13 50 for job lots. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats nominally unchanged. Bacon inactive and lower; shoulders 5½@5½; clear rib sides 7¾@7⅞; clear sides 8@8⅛. Hogs easier at 4.90@5.15. Cattle, shipping grades of natives nominal. Texans in good demand at 2 25@3.50; Cherokees in good demand at 2 25@2.35.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat active and higher; red $1 25@$1 30. Corn inactive at 47@49. Oats heavy at 27@32. Rye steady; in fair demand at 66@67½. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull; jobbing at $14 00. Lard easier; current make 8.65; kettle 9½@10. Bulk Meats dull and lower; small sales; shoulders 5; clear rib sides 7; clear sides 7⅝. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 5¾@5⅞; clear rib sides 7¾ @7⅞; clear sides 8⅛@8⅜. Whisky steady at $1 08. Butter quiet; western reserve firm at 16@ 18; central Ohio dull at 13@15. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs quiet and steady; receipts 1,134; shipments 113.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer but not higher. Corn in fair demand and firm; white 55; mixed 53 Oats dull; white 35; mixed 33 Pork quiet at $14 25@$14 50. Bulk Meats quiet; shoulders 5½; clear sides 7¾; clear rib sides 7¼. Bacon steady; shoulders 6; clear rib sides 8; clear sides 8¼. Sugar cured Hams 10¼@11½. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce 10¼@10½; do. kegs 11. Whisky firmer at $1 08. Bagging quiet at 14½. Tobacco quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, August 7.—Flour dull and declining; Howard street and western superfine $6 00@$5 75; extra $6 00@$7 00; family $6 75@ $8 25; city mills superfine $4 50@$5 00; extra $6 00@$7 25; Rio brands $7 75@$8 00; Patapsco family $9 25. Wheat dull and lower; western spot lower; futures firm; southern red good to prime $1 40@$1 48; amber $1 50@$1 52; white $1 40@$1 52; No. 2 western winter red spot $1 43; August $1 42; September $1 37½. Corn dull and lower southern white 65@66; yellow 61@62.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, August 7.—*Arrived out*—Sylphden, Duox, Lewis M. Lamb, Titans, Speed, Jere Simonson, Nellie Crosby.

FORSYTH HOTEL
(Formerly Pye House.)
GRESHAM & SON, PROPRIETORS,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

HAVE taken charge of this well known House and are prepared to accommodate Travelers and Regular Boarders. Guests will receive the best of attention, and the tables be supplied with the best the market affords. Baggage carried to and from Depot Free of charge. nov19 dt

GEORGIA, Fulton County.
Ordinary's Office, June 2, 1877.

PETER LYNCH, guardian of Catherine Lynch Wooten, minor, has applied for letters of dismission from said trust:
All persons concerned are notified ... their objections, if any ... allowed by law, else ... applicant as applied ...
75 june8

No.

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